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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Darrow Board Hits NRA Codes

Gen. Johnson Strikes Back

Brazil Rejects Woman Soldier

Bulgaria Makes Europe Adjust

Vermont Affirms Its Panthers

Willis Abbot Served His Era

WASHINGTON is thrown into a babel by the Darrow committee's report condemning the trend of the NRA codes and Recovery Administrator Johnson's lively condemnation of the report. Five of the six members of the Darrow committee find NRA guilty of oppressing small business and recommend limiting it to control of wages and hours. They ask restoring of free competition, calling it "savage, wolfish and relentless," but necessary to consumer and small business man. John F. Sinclair, a committee member, calls the report one-sided, inconclusive and misleading. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson files an equally long report calling Darrow's the work of a "noted Socialist" writing for "philosophic anarchists," and asks discontinuance of the Darrow board. Any reader can find in the three reports backing for his own ideas—"Just what I thought!" men of opposing opinions are exclaiming.

¶ General Johnson accuses the Darrow board of fixed prejudices, unfair partisanship, lack of good faith and its existence as impairing the usefulness of the NRA. General Johnson is always a picturesque hard-hitter. Senator Nye, whose criticism brought about the review board's creation, says the report shows many of the codes are working destruction for small business and entrenching monopoly. Thoughtful Americans and Europeans will try to form a fair appraisal. They realize that an unprecedented experiment could hardly prove perfect—The point is, Is it helping the general situation?

¶ Hot Springs, Ark., welcomes the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, where women leaders will attack economic and social problems and crime control. Brazil's Constitution-framers reject the proposal that women be subjected to military service. Chicago prepares to wipe out the ashes of an $8,000,000 fire in the Union Stock Yards with immediate rebuilding. Tokyo says El Salvador will recognize Manchoukuo, but China wrecks the Far East international games because sly recognition for it is sought—Manchoukuo might choose "All Alone" as its anthem.

¶ Bulgaria, with little outward disturbance, analyzes the swift revolution that put it under a dictatorship. Dayman Veltcheff, former director of the military academy, and not Premier Gueorguieff, is seen as the real dictator, who imposed his will on King Boris and filled the Cabinet with army captains with honest intentions but no political prestige. The annihilating of the ancient and powerful Macedonian revolutionary group pleases Yugoslavia. The Bulgarians have one consolation for being forced out of democracy into Fascism—Their distrusted political leaders are removed.

¶ Geneva sees the Bulgarian upheaval as a step in the readjustment of political power by which Germany becomes encircled by the friends of France. It is believed France might count on the new Bulgarian régime for support in case of attack, as well as upon Turkey. France is seen as seeking the firm friendship of Russia, with Poland possibly opposing Russia's entrance into the League until Warsaw is given a seat in the League Council. The chessboard of Europe supports a tense game—The movement of a modest pawn upsets and changes the whole strategy.

¶ Vermont hears men, women and children testify that huge, tawny panthers still infest its woods. Personal experiences flow at Fullerton Inn in Chester after a local pastor prays for guidance in veracity. The panther still appears, still screams at nightfall like a woman in agony. Vermont thus takes sides in the national controversy. Arizona with "cougars" aplenty says they are dumb; California with "mountain lions" aplenty declares them horribly vocal. There's a sure way to learn what a panther's scream is like—Ask one who has heard it and watch his face crinkle up.

¶ Willis J. Abbot draws praise from near and far because he devoted a trained mind and a writing lifetime to helping the world understand and improve itself day by day. The man who was editor and then contributing editor of the Monitor was a Columbus in discovering new islands in the mental and spiritual geography of his times, a Washington in fighting until right but seemingly lost causes won. He was a Christian warrior exuding through his armor a vast geniality. His Watching the World Go By let charmed readers peer through a hedge of oleander into the hearts of his friends, the world leaders of two generations. William Allen White rated him accurately in the May Atlantic Monthly—He said Willis Abbot's high thinking often in time became public opinion.

Broader Backgrounds Sought For Club Women's Programs As 1500 Gather at Annual Meeting

New Party Movement to Be Debated at Hot Springs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 21 — Women of America must learn more about topics of national importance. This was the opinion expressed by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Brockton, Mass., national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as the council gathered here for a week's session.

So with open minds, the women from all over the United States and its possessions, some 1500 of them, representing almost 2,000,000 more, were gathering here Monday to consider such topics as the proposed equal rights amendment, birth control, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and crime control. This program marks the initial hearing given to the already large and rapidly growing woman's party of the equal rights amendment, the cause of which is being championed by Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Washington, D. C., attorney. The opposing National League of Women Voters is represented here by Mrs. Jerome E. Cook, St. Louis, Mo.

"The woman's party is growing rapidly and has a large representation here," declared Mrs. Poole. "I am glad to have been of assistance in granting a hearing. Women of America should have a broad background on topics of national importance. Never before has our program been so liberal, broad-minded and constructive, in an effort to disseminate information of general value."

Mrs. Sanger Coming

Although it had been feared she could not attend, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, champion of birth control for 20 years, wired to Mrs. Poole from New York City that she had decided to come by air to the convention in order to debate with Dr. Theodore Aschman of Kansas City.

The oldest delegate, who has never missed a convention — Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, aged 89, Philadelphia, Penna.—spoke out Monday in favor of birth control, against the equal rights amendment, and favoring old-age pensions.

"We are not yet civilized enough to place women workers on an equal

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Heads Women

Grace Morrison Poole

President of General Federation of Women's Clubs Meeting at Hot Springs

Toronto to Open Its Centenary By Unveiling Tablet

Ceremonies at Old Fort York to Be Led by Governor-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., May 21—When the Governor-General of Canada unveils the memorial tablet on the cairn at Old Fort York, officially declaring it open on May 24 here, he will reestablish a link with the very foundation stones of Toronto.

This ceremony forms the first part of the centennial celebrations commemorating Toronto's first 100 years as a city. It takes the whole of three days, May 24, 25 and 26. The second three-day period occurs in July and the third in August.

Half a decade before the Pilgrim fathers saw Plymouth Rock, Etienne Brule, sent by Champlain on a mission to the Indians, was the first white man to see the site of Toronto in 1615. In 1749 the first fort in the vicinity, officially designated Fort Rouille, was built by Portneuf by order of the Count de la Galissoniere, then Governor-General of New France. In 1758 this fort was destroyed to prevent its capture by the English after they had taken Fort Niagara.

When Colonel—later Major-General—John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers, First American Regiment, during the greater part of the American Revolutionary War, was appointed Lieutenant - Governor of upper Canada, he recommended that his old corps be reorganized to act as pioneer troops to assist the settlers. The Queen's Rangers were reorganized, and in August, 1793, were sent to clear the site of a town.

The Rangers accordingly built Fort York, and aided in the building of the town of York, predecessor of Toronto. They built Yonge Street north to Lake Simcoe and Dundas Street, an acted as pioneers.

During the War of 1812, York, a place poorly situated for defence, saw the sails of Commodore Chauncey's fleet of American ships approaching early on the morning of April 27, 1818. Gen. Zebulon Pike and his men landed. The British force, greatly out-numbered, resisted stoutly in successive actions along the shore. As the Americans pressed the British back toward Fort York, the magazine blew up. After burning the public buildings, the Americans left.

After the war, York grew slowly and solidly, in 1834, it was incorporated as a city, taking the old name, Toronto, with William Lyon Mackenzie as its first Mayor. Three years later Mackenzie led the rebellion in Upper Canada, and up Yonge Street the loyal forces defeated him at Montgomery's Tavern.

Since those days, the city has grown greatly. In 1834 the population was 9254, today, greater Toronto has a population of some 750,000. The capital of Ontario, it is the second city of the Dominion, the seat of the provincial university and of the law courts of the province. It has 12 miles of waterfront and an area of some 40 square miles.

Four Americans Win Matches In British Amateur

Dunlap Sustains Rally for Uphill Victory; Ouimet Fails

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 21 (AP)—Four of the first seven Americans to play in the British Amateur Golf Championship today won their initial matches in a round featured by the thrilling uphill victory of George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur titleholder, in a 22-hole match.

Dunlap, a British semifinalist last year, was dormie 5 to G. P. Packenham Walsh, former champion of India, when he staged a remarkable rally with sub-par golf. The slender American captured five holes in a row to square the match on the eighteenth, halved the first three extra holes in par and won on the twenty-second with a par 4, as Walsh faltered.

Other victories were scored by Jack Westland of Chicago, who was carried three extra holes before vanquishing Robert Harris, a former British champion, 1 up at the twenty-first; Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, by 2 and 1, over R. A. Howell of Willingdon; John N. Fischer of Cincinnati, 4 and 3, over K. Graham Patrick of Stirling, and Gus Moreland, the Texas star, who took the measure of his Walker Cup captain, Francis Ouimet, of Boston, 1 up, 18 holes.

Ouimet's game collapsed after an outgoing 33 which put him 3 up on Moreland. The Texan steadily cut down the veteran Bostonian's margin, squared the match on the thirteenth and finally settled the issue on the eighteenth.

The two oldsters of the United States Walker Cup team—Max Marston of Philadelphia and H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, Calif.—were eliminated. Marston fell before D. H. H. Marrin of Knole Park, 3 and 1, and Egan lost to J. Wallace of Troon, 3 and 2.

Brazil Sifts Plans For New Constitution

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 21 (AP)—A proposal to make women subject to call to arms was defeated today by the National Assembly, which is drafting a new Brazilian Constitution.

It appeared that the Assembly would complete its work this week. Election of the first constitutional President of the new federated republic would be possible immediately thereafter. Senhor Getulio Vargas, now provisional President, is the strongest candidate for the post.

Much of the debate in the constitutional Assembly has centered around the issue of states' rights versus centralized government. Majority opinion favors a strong federal administration. One victory for the centralized government adherents was seen in adoption of provisions for a syndicate form of congress. It would be elected by the trades and professional classes rather than in accord with geographical limitations.

Direct Ballot On President Before Senate

Amendment Offered by Norris Eliminates Electoral College

Fails on First Test

Retains Vote by State Units But Gives More Power to Independents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—Lacking three votes of the necessary two-thirds, the constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college, proposed by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, failed in its initial test of strength in the Senate today, though mustering 42 favorable votes to 24 against.

Senator Norris changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative in order to make a motion to reconsider. The actual lineup, therefore, was 43 to 23, or three votes less than the requisite two-thirds.

The setback thus received is expected to be followed by further attempts at passage and the proposed amendment is now thought to be launched on the same stormy sea that eventually carried to enactment the earlier Norris amendment abolishing the lame duck amendment. The latter was repeatedly defeated in Congress but finally passed when quick ratification by the states followed.

If adopted by a two-thirds vote in the Senate and House, and ratified by three-fourths of the states, the amendment would abolish the "fifth wheel" of the Constitution, and permit direct voting for presidential candidates.

The amendment admittedly has far-reaching possibilities, most of which, however, do not appear on the surface. Its sponsor—himself a leading insurgent—believes it would open up the way to big third-party movements in America, and make a revolt against the regular old parties by insurgents possible to a degree not now feasible. Though somewhat technical in details, senators are finding a number of unexpected results possible in the measure if it goes through.

Pledged to Candidates

The original electoral college was devised as a safeguard against supposed dangers of democracy. It provided an intermediary body which was to pick the President after the election. The system never worked. Today the shell of the electoral college exists, but when voters mark the names of "electors", the latter are already pledged to specific candidates. It is to abolish this outworn device and permit direct election that the amendment is offered. The amendment as drawn, however, has caused surprise both for what it does and does not do.

The amendment does not eliminate the old system of voting by state units. At present if a majority vote is cast in a state for a candidate that candidate gets the State's entire electoral vote, and the minority vote is useless. Thus, New York might give Mr. Hoover 2,000,000 votes and Mr. Roosevelt 2,000,001 votes and the entire 47 electoral votes would go to Mr. Roosevelt and none to Mr. Hoover.

Such a distribution in the past has in some instances caused a man to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Salvador Joins Japan In Recognition Of New Manchu State

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, May 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that the Republic of El Salvador had recognized the new nation of Manchoukuo March 3, and, at the same time, had offered to cultivate relations with that state.

TOKYO, May 21 (AP)—A foreign office source announced today that El Salvador has recognized the Japanese-created empire of Manchoukuo. Previously, only Japan had granted recognition to the new state.

It was asserted that Signor Leon Siguenza, El Salvador's Consul-General in Tokyo, paid a visit yesterday on the instruction of his Government to Gen. Ting Shin-yuan, the Manchoukuo Minister to Japan, and informed the general of the recognition of El Salvador.

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Things Present

The Casual Day isn't always so casual, as you will note by the poem "In Flanders Field"—many a munitions maker will cringe.

Are you keeping up with the talk down in Jaalam? Daniel Chase escorts us again to the quaint New England village, on the Home Forum Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds homely philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, the Progress in Education Page, the concluding article in the "Improving Your Golf" series, another tour through "Historical New England," and another Monitor Camera Club layout.

Precarious, But Still Aloft

Wide World — Military Support for King Boris

Young Bulgarian Monarch on Shoulders of Cheering Young Officers at Sofia.

Dictator Sweeps Old Civic System Out of Bulgaria

New Ruling Clique Plans to Annihilate Macedonian Organization

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, May 21—The young Bulgarian dictatorship, which sprang bloodlessly into existence overnight during the week-end, has lost no time in radically changing the whole system of government in this country.

Not merely has democracy, which to a striking degree has characterized the Bulgarian nation for half a century, been swept aside, but already a new administrative system has been introduced. Thus the half-dozen men who now control the country have given evidence of the fact that their revolution was planned long in advance down to the smallest details.

The sixteen provinces, which constituted the major administrative divisions of the kingdom, have been reduced to seven districts, which will be managed by governors appointed by the central authority. Heretofore Bulgaria's 5000 towns and villages had been grouped into 2700 self-governing communities or municipalities with elected officials. Now these have been reduced to less than 1000, of which the mayors and municipal councils will not be elected, but appointed. The mayors will also exercise the function of local judges. The number of ministries has been reduced by royal decree from 10 to 8.

Two new points of striking importance are contained in the Government's program. First is the Government's declaration of its intention to recognize Soviet Russia. Second is its decision to annihilate the power of the Macedonian rev-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Mayor Snips Jurors' Fees In Trimming Boston Budget $217,236 Under Estimates

New England Observer Notes Many Arrested for Drunken Driving, but Only a Few Going to Jail; Hartford Aircraft Strike Ends

Even jurors must hold out their pay checks for a trimming if Mayor Mansfield's economy plans for Suffolk County go through. He submitted today to the Boston City Council his 1934 budget for the county, recommending total allowances of $3,316,333.34. This is $217,236.20 less than the original departmental estimates, $158,407.62 less than total appropriations last year.

His Honor said $50,000 would be saved by cutting jurors from $7 to $6 a day in capital cases, and from $6 to $5 in others.

The total pay roll recommendation is $100,000 under last year's figure. About $50,000 more would be saved, the report reveals, by economies in the printing and office supply list.

Liquor

Drunk but Not Guilty

Three policemen and three civilians said J. Leo Carroll was drunk and unfit to operate a car safely last Saturday. But Judge Robert C. Stoddard in the town court at Milford, Conn., the Associated Press notes, found him not guilty of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. No one, the Judge determined, was able to say that Carroll actually was operating his car at the time it collided with another. Such is the law.

Crime

One Up on the Criminal

Boston's teletype system is believed to have nipped a prospective major holdup in the bud today.

Shortly after a stolen car registration number was teletyped to all police stations in the metropolitan area, Boston police located the machine, captured three men, confiscated a 38-caliber revolver in one of the car pockets.

Police consider it a triumph to locate stolen cars so quickly as to clip the wings of the criminal before he can use them. The significance of today's capture lies in its proof of the efficiency of teletype as an instrument of crime prevention.

At the same time, it gave the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety a chance to ask the support of motorists by keeping their cars locked, making the path of the criminal more difficult.

In state police files are listed thousands of cars stolen since Jan. 1, the majority of which were left unlocked at the curbings. That 85 per cent of these have been recovered is not particularly to the credit of the police since many of them were abandoned after the damage was done.

So—when the three captured today appear in the police lineup tomorrow morning, the police will be clapped on their collective back. They have helped in:

1. Another step toward coördinated police action.
2. Possible solution of several major robberies of the last few weeks.

Fires

Emergency Aid

Cost was forgotten today as the Massachusetts ERA set out to relieve Newburyport fire sufferers. Food, shelter, rehabilitation, are the only things worrying Administrator Joseph P. Carney. Already provisions grabbed from every available source in the surrounding territory are on their way into the blaze-swept area. Until June 1 as many men as can find useful labor will be put to work at rebuilding the $850,000 worth of destroyed property. So far from $40,000 to $50,000 is available for this activity.

Mayor Mansfield also conferred with Mayor Gayden W. Morrill of Newburyport today, seeking best ways to aid the stricken community.

Meanwhile state officers continued their hunt for an alleged "firebug" suspected of having caused the fire. A "slim man" whose identification the

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Willis J. Abbot's Career Lauded As Work for World Betterment

The Christian Science Monitor gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following telegrams commenting upon the character and career of its Contributing Editor, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, who passed on at his home in Brookline, Mass., Saturday afternoon, May 19:

Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark:

American journalism has lost a distinguished and lovable figure in the passing of our good friend.

Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States:

When learning this morning of the passing on of Mr. Abbot I was sincerely touched because I realized what a loss it meant for the journalistic life of the world. Mr. Abbot was not only one of the outstanding experts in journalism but also a very fine character who promoted during his whole life the great human problems of better understanding between individuals and nations. With his passing I shall deem it a great loss not only for the country but for mankind.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in Wilson Cabinet:

Willis J. Abbot made a very great newspaper by carrying into its editorship the high qualities of courage, character and enlightenment. As a member of the board of Trustees of the World Peace Foundation the same qualities made him a constructive and stalwart friend of peace in international relations.

The Marquis of Lothian:

The Christian Science movement owes a debt of gratitude to Willis J. Abbot for the courage and resolution with which he edited The Christian Science Monitor in the difficult days of reconstruction which began in 1922. He has left a lasting mark on the paper and much of its success is due to his unfailing gift as a journalist, his genial character, and his fidelity to Christian Science.

Viscount Astor:

Mr. Abbot, by his zeal, his journalism, his wide range of knowledge and high ideals, made a position for himself among the leading world journalists. He had a multitude of friends.

Thomas W. Lamont, financier:

Mr. Abbot's death is a great loss to the world of journalism and to the American community generally. His point of view was always informed and he had the faculty of putting himself in the other man's shoes. Sanity, tolerance, courage—

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Soviets Seek Relief From Long Dry Spell

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—In an effort to combat the prolonged dry spell which menaces the crop in the principal grain-growing region of southern Russia, the Communist Party Committee of the most fertile section of the North Caucasus has ordered all able-bodied peasants to irrigate the fields by sprinkling.

Because of the absence of rain, some crops have not yet come through the surface of the ground, and the committee's order pointed out that some land must be resown as well as weeded thoroughly.

Weather records here show that rainfall has been somewhat smaller than the average in white Russia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga districts which furnish three-quarters of Soviet Russia's entire wheat production and two-thirds of all its grain.

Darrow Board Declares NRA Course Futile

Codes, It Says, Favor Big Business and Crush Hope for Small Man

Minority Dissents

Johnson and Richberg Make Vigorous Denial—Point Out Contradictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—President Roosevelt today loosed the whirlwind around the NRA. Dropping the barriers which have restrained the antagonisms of three separate government agencies, he made public a slashing attack on the recovery administration in the form of the long-awaited Darrow Board's report and the NRA's equally spirited answer. He then stepped aside as the Federal Trade Commission and the Senate Progressive bloc were drawn into the fray.

But, although Mr. Roosevelt places himself technically on the side lines as the battle is joined, this is far from indicating that he is prepared to abandon his No. 1 recovery agency to the mercy of its enemies. The cards are already stacked for the NRA and the decision most assuredly will not go to Mr. Darrow, whose board is, in fact, in imminent danger of dissolution.

At stake as the fight begins, is, first, the superficial issue of board versus NRA and, second, the fundamental question whether government regulation over private industry is to be retained permanently or whether free competition under the sole restraint of the antitrust laws shall be restored. Mr. Darrow himself, in a supplementary report, urges the third alternative of complete socialization of all American industry.

Johnson Defends NRA

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson defends himself against his attackers with a breath-taking array of adjectives which, if justified, would reduce the whole report to the level of sheer biased socialistic propaganda. He follows it with a demand that the board be immediately abolished, on the ground that its work "is not in good faith" and that it "is clearly incapable of fulfilling its functions."

The board, properly known as the National Recovery Review Board, found the NRA guilty of monopolistic tendencies in six of eight codes on which it has completed its investigations. Laying most of the blame on price-fixing features of these codes, it recommended restricting the NRA to the field of wages and hours.

Although recognizing that free competition is essentially "savage, wolfish and relentless," it strongly urged "a return to the antitrust laws for the purpose of restoring the competition we believe to be one of the great needs of the time." Only by this method, it believed, could monopolies be controlled and the public protected against monopolistic price fixing under the codes.

Would Ruin Small Man

The NRA's answer, drafted by Mr. Donald Richberg, its general counsel, countered with the contention that to leave prices uncontrolled while regulating wages and hours would place the small enterpriser at the mercy of a big competitor able to undersell him in a price war regardless of cost. Thus, he held, the board's remedy would immediately accomplish exactly what it set out to prevent.

The report made a personal attack on Mr. Sol Rosenblatt, NRA deputy administrator who has charge of the motion picture industry code, demanding that the code be taken away from him and assigned to a different deputy.

Mr. Rosenblatt said the recommendation was based "solely upon the vicious mouthings, innuendoes and conjecture of a few disgruntled enemies of NRA."

The report also recommended the dismissal "for malfeasance in office" of the entire sub-divisional code authority in control of the northern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania regions under the bituminous coal code authority.

Codes for the motion picture and the iron and steel industries came in for the most vigorous criticism by the board. In both cases it found that the code authority is under the control of the large dominant interests. In the motion picture industry small enterprise was "cruelly oppressed" while the steel code authority was guilty of "arbitrarily fixing prices for the advantage of the large companies."

Finds Many "Monopolies"

Monopolies were also encouraged by the bituminous coal code, the ice industry code, the retail solid fuel industry code and the code for the footwear division of the rubber manufacturing industry, the board found. In the electrical manufacturing industry, however, it found that monopolies had been established before the days of the NRA through the control of patents. The cleaning and dyeing code, considered least successful of all its codes by the NRA itself, also received a clean bill of health on monopolistic tendencies by the board.

Complicating what would otherwise have been a clear-cut issue between the advocates of return to the antitrust laws and protagonists of the NRA is a minority report signed only by Mr. John F. Sinclair, resigned member of the board. It finds that some 10 to 20 per cent of the complaints on which the board

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Four More Messages Due In Congress From President With Silver Tinting Program

White House Not Averse to Having the Darrow Board Lapse—Franco-Russian Alliance Has Far-Reaching Implications

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—Through the dust stirred up by the Darrow report, the capital today went about a wide variety of national and international tasks. Four more messages to Congress from the President are due this week, of which the first, coming tomorrow morning, is his recommendation for silver legislation putting the white metal, when the President chooses, back on its 1880 pinnacle.

But the world was again crowding in upon Washington, with an invitation from the League of Nations broadening the Chaco arms embargo, and the significant reports of a Franco-Russian alliance. Authorities fought shy of comment on the Darrow report—a truly unusual Washington condition—although the White House let it be known with ill-concealed satisfaction that Mr. Darrow's review board would go out of existence, according to law, on June 1. The calendar was considered to be a sufficient commentary on the future of this particular bonfire.

* * *

Moscow—Paris—Washington: Of first interest to the State Department were the circumstantial cables of an accord between M. Barthou and Mr. Litvinoff looking toward a defensive Franco-Soviet alliance. Such a rappochement has been anticipated by keen-eyed official observers for many months, although they are surprised by the apparent warmth and conviction of the re-grouping.

Diplomatists with memories are today pointing out the sharp changes on the European map brought about by little over a year of Hitlerite government in Germany—for it is the challenge of nationalist Germany, they all agree, which has driven France and Russia into one another's arms. Two or three years ago and France was leading a boycott movement against the U. S. S. R. Its allies, particularly Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, were bristling with armament directed defensively against the "red menace." At Geneva Mr. Litvinoff was pointedly snubbed by most French diplomatists.

Now what a change! The fleur-de-lis and the red cockade are intertwined!

But State Department officials recognize that the latest rapprochement has great significance on American policy. The Hoover-Stimson policy toward the Far East was one of non-recognition of Manchoukuo and insistence upon treaty obligations; the Roosevelt-Hull policy has been one of rapprochement with Russia, together with tact toward Japan.

Now, however, Russia continues to perfect its European alliances, including Poland and France as corner stones. Moscow is thus armed diplomatically to pursue a strong policy in the Far East, resist Japanese encroachments into the alleged Russian "sphere of influence" and generally act as a bulwark.

Time was when Japan was regarded by France "as a bulwark against Bolshevism." The tables are now completely turned. And, in Administration circles there appears to be quiet satisfaction that Russia, newly recognized by the United States, should turn out to be such a highly sought-after member of the family of nations

* * *

Tightening in on the Chaco: Invitation from the League of Nations Council, received today by the State Department, broadens the Chaco arms embargo to include 16 other governments. They are the only manufacturers of armament, on an appreciable scale, in the whole world. The resolution now pending in the Senate, authorizing President Roosevelt to prevent sale in this country of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay, or destined for them, will accomplish for the United States the object sought by Geneva, and a favorable reply by the State Department is anticipated.

* * *

The Darrow Report: Within 24 hours after the report of the Darrow review board had been made public it was apparent that from the point of view of the original purpose of its creation the board has proved a failure. It was set up at the instigation of insurgent Republicans in the Senate with the expectation it would prove their case for abolition of the NRA and a return to the antitrust laws.

But there is scarcely a Senator or Representative who today would get up on the floors of Congress and attack the NRA on the findings of the Darrow board. This is so not necessarily because the findings of the board are inaccurate or biased—which is a moot point. But this is the case because the NRA has succeeded in branding the report as "socialism."

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, arch-advocate of a return to the antitrust laws, announced immediately that he would base his case entirely on information in his own files and that he would not rely on the Darrow report. Many other legislators took the position that it was a scrap between Mr. Darrow and the NRA which did not concern them. The great majority refused to be quoted in any way.

"Socialism" is a brand which scares off even the most progressive or liberal members of Congress. They may heartily support legislation which is inherently socialistic. But when the word is spelled with a big letter and placed on the envelope they run the other way. Whether the brand is justified in this case is irrelevant. Many believe it is. Others believe it isn't. But the fact is that the brand is on the report. For most legislators that is just the same as a big sign saying "Dynamite—danger—keep away."

* * *

The War on Crime: The war on crime must go on. With seven anti-crime bills passed and a statement from the President and the Attorney-General last week, Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of federal anti-kidnaping activities, points out that half a dozen or so other necessary pieces of legislation are still pending in Congress.

"Perhaps the most important of these measures," he declares in a week-end newspaper statement, "is one which would restrict the use of firearms. But does the country really want to win its fight with crime? Not if the opposition to this bill is a criterion," says Mr. Keenan.

"Immediately such a measure is proposed," he says, "we meet the selfishness and the unwillingness to subordinate one's own wishes for the good of the many, which is unfortunately too typical of our social life. The gun clubs and rifle associations all over the country have opposed this bill. The mere suggestion that all firearms should be registered brought a storm of protest. Members of communities where the right to carry a gun is still sacred let out screams of defiance."

Mr. Keenan pointed out that the registration fee in Great Britain for carrying a revolver is approximately $25, and that the homicide rate there "is astonishingly lower than ours." Until a feeling for the general social welfare in the United States is put above selfish interests, adds Mr. Keenan, "We shall have gangs and kidnapings."

* * *

Spending the Money: The Roosevelt Administration has found it much more difficult to spend money than it had anticipated. Latest reports show that during the almost 12 months since the PWA has been pumping federal money into the national-economic system it has so far managed to disburse just over $1,000,000,000 out of the $3,300,000,000 it was given to spend.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, who is PWA administrator, almost more of the time than he is Secretary of the Interior, announced, however, that payments are expected to increase in the future. This means, he added, more employment and more purchasing power in every section of the country. The lag in PWA disbursements thus indicated has long provided one of the most disappointing aspects of progress to the economists who planned the recovery program. They wanted the money in circulation last winter when the need was most acute.

Delay is largely attributed by critics to Mr. Ickes's fear of graft and corruption. He has surrounded the process of giving out the public works funds with so many safeguards that it has inevitably slowed the process way down.

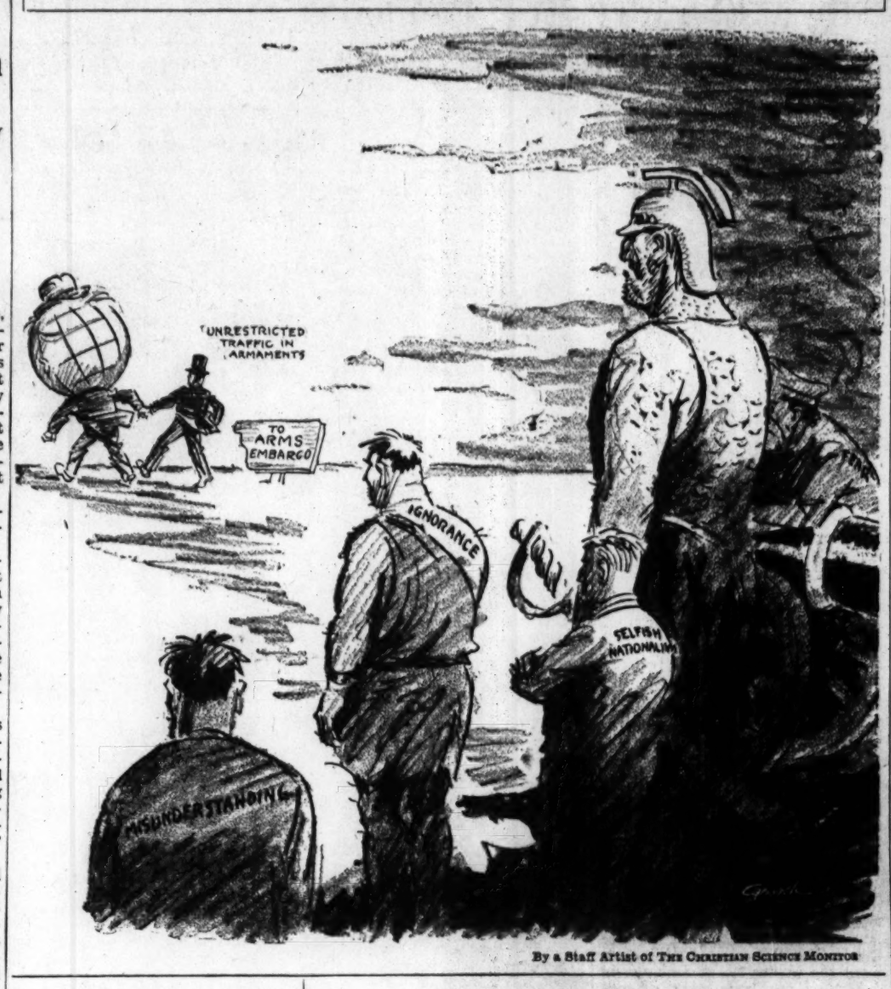
Greatest difficulty appears to have been in getting out money on non-federal projects. Only $109,131,000 has actually been disbursed on projects of this type whereas government agencies have managed to pay out $916,088,000. Nearly half of this amount, $400,000,000, went into the Civil Works experiment. Next largest item was $185,570,000 for the CCC. Out of the Navy's allotment of $277,100,000 for new ships only $21,400,000 has actually been spent. The War Department has used up $20,000,000 of its $95,425,000 piece of the pie.

* * *

Restless Roosevelts: Getting the Roosevelt family together to sit for their portrait is an apparently impossible task. The solution arrived upon by Mr. John Johansen, artist, is to paint the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and leave blank spaces where other members may be sketched in at a later date.

Mr. Johansen will come to the White House tonight to dine and draw. The background of the family group will be the President's oval study on the second floor. Even Mrs. Curtis Dall, the President's daughter, who lives at the Executive Mansion, will not be at home, since she is attending a dinner at the French Embassy. But Mr. Johansen, known for his quick paintings of interior scenes, thinks he can sketch her and other members of the family sometime when he can catch them at home.

A Good Beginning



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Snapshots

Personal Touch—With its four huge loudspeaker horns blaring to the four points of the compass an advertising truck rolled down Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, in a deafening flood of jazz. Shopping crowds glanced apprehensively at it. Conversation ceased—drowned out by the insistent music.

Suddenly sweet silence reigned. This was succeeded by ominous inward rumblings from the amplifiers. We expected the beginning of a new record, but instead a gargantuan voice was heard from the housetops to the back alleys. "Hey, Eddie," it cried, "come over here! Eddie, c'mon over. No foolin'—I've got something I want to ask you. C'mon over!"

A man detached himself from a group on the street corner and ambled toward the sound truck as it came to a halt.

* * *

Consolidated Internationalism—Various different groups of foreign students in Boston have been organized from time to time, but one of the most conspicuously successful is the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, which ended its first season with the regular meeting in the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. This meeting also marked the consolidation of the club with the International Students Club—from which many of its members resigned when the new organization came into existence last fall. The older group numbers some 56 members, while the new club has been attended regularly by 65 students.

* * *

Practical Education—On his way to Bogota, Colombia, South America, a Maine schoolboy passed through Boston with his father the other day. William W. Leighton has planned an experiment in practical education for his son, Leslie. He is taking him along as he goes down to Colombia to superintend the construction of the big La Regadera Dam which is part of a new water supply system for the city of Bogota. The dam is being constructed by the Saunders Engineering Company of Portland, Maine, which expects the work to take two years. For these two years Leslie will not only continue his regular studies but he will have the opportunity of becoming familiar with actual engineering practice.

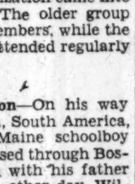
* * *

"Voice of the Nations"—Tribute was paid to the 15 nations represented in one Lexington school, during an International Night program given on Friday under the auspices of the local Parent-Teachers Association. Before the songs, tableaux and dances typical of each nation, a "Voice of the Nations" commented briefly upon the outstanding characteristics of the country and its people.

In the foyer there was an exhibition of the arts and crafts of the same nations. Danish warming pans fraternized with Scotch irons and Lithuanian cloth lay beside Welsh plate.

* * *

"Rolling Down to Rio"—In the recent movie, "Flying Down to Rio," there was a certain amount of dancing to Vincent Youmans's foot-moving music, on the wings of airplanes. The Carioca, however, was performed on the solid ground. When two dancers must rely upon the contact between their heads to maintain a decorous balance it is quite desirable to be assured of a solid footing.



Two Boston-bound women on the boat from New York the other evening, however, felt quite confident of their terpsichorean prowess in this direction. The orchestra struck up the Carioca and the girls assumed the correct position. But the deck moved beneath them. Heads slipped. Noses struck shoulders as they lunged inelegantly forward. They broke into a less intricate form of the dance as observers on the side lines concealed broad smiles.

* * *

More Internationalism—When the Harvard German Club presents Artur Schnitzler's one-act play, "The Green Cockatoo," tonight, it will be quite an international occasion. The theme of the play is French. Its author is German-Jewish, and in the cast are players of American, Polish, German, Jewish and French extraction. The performance will be given, too, in the Fine Arts Theater, which is devoted to the presentation of foreign films. At 9 o'clock the movie projectors will rest for a while as the Harvard group occupies the stage.

Chicago Rebuilding Charred Stockyards

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Livestock poured into the Chicago stockyards today despite Saturday's disastrous fire which injured some 1100 persons and caused property damage estimated from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

"Business as usual" was the slogan of stockyards officials as workmen set about to clear away the charred ruins for the rebuilding with improvements of the district, approximately one-eighth of a square mile.

The cause of the blaze, which leveled scores of private homes, several flat buildings, and more than a dozen major structures, including the International Amphitheater, home of the international stock shows, was undetermined. Some investigators, including O. T. Henkle, general manager of the stockyards, said they were convinced the conflagration had its origin in a carelessly-tossed cigarette. Mr. Henkle said he did not believe there was any truth to reports that the holocaust was the outgrowth of labor troubles.

Fire Chief Michael Corrigan, leader of an army of 2200 fire fighters who succeeded in checking the flames, said that spontaneous combustion might have been the cause. "During this unnatural dry spell, with attending high winds, I desire to caution every man, woman and child against starting rubbish fires in yards, alleys, streets or vacant property. What happened yesterday could easily be repeated," the chief announced.

Nevada Ranchers Aid Forage Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Nevada ranchers, cooperating with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Nevada, are instituting experimental projects with pasture grasses and rotation grazing of paramount interest.

By coöperative agreement approved by the chief of the office of experiment stations in Washington, D. C., the cost of experimentation is shared by the rancher and the stations, respectively, according to Mr. C. E. Fleming of the University of Nevada experimental station. Lack of funds necessitated the coöperative plan. The first project is being instituted on the Brennan ranch in Elko County.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Toesin

Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, beat the Republican tocsin Saturday before the Young Republican Clubs of New York. And Massachusetts Republicans, with their ears to the ground, will be swift to appropriate any note or measure that can be converted into a dirge for Democracy in the November elections.

But before they subscribe to Mr. Mills' reasoning that the New Deal is destroying individual liberty, it might be well to ascertain whose "liberty" is being talked about.

Mr. Mills apparently would restore the economy of 1931 and before. Very well, but what of the liberty enjoyed by some 15,000,000 American farmers and their families. As a matter of shameful record, they were virtually enslaved by a complex middleman organization that permitted them 3 cents a quart for milk for which consumers paid 12 cents and so with their wheat, corn and other produce.

* * *

Mr. Mills uttered the mouthsome apostrophe to the American tradition "that a man shall prosper according to his efforts." Was he thinking, perchance, of the 3 cents the farmer received for his milk? An analysis of present agricultural prices reveals that the farmer has to some extent stepped from under his bondage. His cotton price, for instance, has nearly doubled.

* * *

And what of the liberty enjoyed by the more than 25,000,000 wage earners, 3,000,000 of whom by 1929 had been permanently displaced by the machine? More than two-thirds of those people earned just a subsistence wage, a vast number fell below even that level. In addition, the Government had never recognized the power of the worker to bargain collectively in order to better their conditions. Powerful organizations fought to break labor into a million separate fragments. One "hunkie" against a board of directors was the story of the workers' "liberty" more often than not.

* * *

Whose Liberty?

Today these 25,000,000 workers have acquired the legal right to stand together against poverty wages and peremptory discharges. Some 40,000,000 workers and their families, or the vast majority of people in the United States, have then made important gains in liberty under the New Deal.

* * *

Mr. Mills in asking for the old order back again would apparently replace about 15,000,000 farmers more securely than at present under the domination of the middle man and of the Eastern industrialists who wanted and got higher tariffs to protect their enterprises. He would tear up the Magna Charter of 25,000,000 wage earners, would rescind the guarantees of living wages and shorter hours and all in the name of "sweet liberty."

* * *

In addition, having no prescription for avoiding 1929, he offers to the bulk of Americans the glamorous prospect of 15,000,000 unemployed, slaves to idleness and want, again under the banner of liberty. The AAA, the NRA and their ilk may not have reëmployed all the idle, solved all the farmers' problems or averted monopolistic practices to the satisfaction of Mr. Darrow, but they have sought to redress the unbalance in liberty in favor of the greatest numbers.

Yes, it would be well to determine whose liberty it is Mr. Mills is talking about. Americans will suffer much for liberty; but they will not suffer chains when they finally recognize them.

* * *

In Penn's Woods

Republicans of late have been avidly scooping up any crumbs of encouragement and calling them a feast. Thus Massachusetts Republican leaders perked up considerably last week when Pennsylvania's Senator David A. Reed roundly defeated Gov. Gifford Pinchot for the senatorial nomination in the Republican primaries.

Senator Reed, being a loyal enemy of the New Deal, and Governor Pinchot, being a New Deal Governor, Republicans are interpreting results as indicating growing disapproval with recovery policies and the Administration.

Insufficient cognizance, however, has been taken of the fact that this was a Republican primary for registered Republican voters. I personally remain calm when I hear that Republicans have voted for a conservative and have refused to vote for a champion of Democratic policies. All that it proves to me is that Republicans in Pennsylvania are not going to be liberalized.

Reading the Literary Digest New Deal Poll, with 63.55 per cent of the vote cast in Pennsylvania favorable to the recovery program, I cannot escape the viewpoint that it would have been better for the Republicans if they had nominated more of a liberal than Senator Reed happens to be.

Ralph M. Blagden.

W. C. T. U. Discloses Liquor Excesses

EVANSTON, Ill., May 21 (AP)—A survey of America since repeal of prohibition, the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union announced Saturday night, has shown "startling increases in drunkenness."

The W. C. T. U. in Saturday's issue of its Union Signal said it had gone to court records around the country for signs of the effect of repeal and had found in most places an increase in "unmistakable drunkenness," breaking even preprohibition records.

Tabulated figures showing increases as compared with early months of 1933 were given as follows: New York City, 55.5 per cent; Los Angeles, 95.5; Boston, 21.4; Denver, 116.6; Portland, Ore., 116.8; Worcester, Mass., 54.0.

The W. C. T. U. concluded that "all the organizations which led the repeal battle professed to be actuated by a great and overwhelming desire for 'true temperance,' but beer and repeal have not fostered that sweet virtue."

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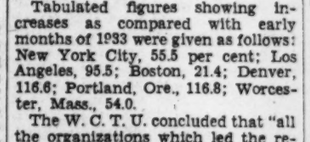
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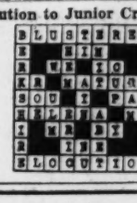

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Willis J. Abbot Left His Imprint On World Affairs

Veteran Editor Served The Christian Science Monitor Since 1922

Mr. Willis John Abbot, Contributing Editor and a member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on at his home in Brookline Saturday, became Editor of the Monitor in 1922 after an already distinguished service in the field of American journalism.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

When the individual editorship of the Monitor was displaced in 1927 by the Editorial Board, Mr. Abbot became a member of that board and Contributing Editor. This change gave Mr. Abbot the opportunity to travel and to develop to the full his noted ability to interpret world affairs. His contributions of comment and interviews with famous statesmen in all parts of the world became an outstanding Monitor feature.

Mr. Abbot was born in New Haven, Conn., the son of Waldo Abbot who changed the spelling of the family name from "Abbott" to "Abbot." His grandfather was John S. C. Abbott, the biographer of Napoleon and author of a widely-read history of Christianity. Dr. Lyman Abbott, successor of Henry Ward Beecher, was of the same family.

A Law Graduate

Mr. Abbot saw 50 years of American journalistic and political life in which tremendous changes took place. As a young lawyer, a graduate from the University of Michigan, he went down to New Orleans on a visit.

Mr. Abbot had spent two years at Michigan specializing in literature. He happened to run into a friend who was joining the Times Democrat. He joined him and in turn joined the paper. His law career was never even started.

To add to his literary bent a life teeming with adventure was all the young man could ask. New Orleans, always colorful, became a training ground in which his embryonic journalistic efforts thrived.

One year saw a rapid advance by this young college-trained reporter. He had a literary flare and a charm of manner which made his news contacts remember him, a sympathetic, quick, analytical, yet simple approach to all new things that was to leave thousands of friends all along the path toward journalistic maturity.

At the end of that first year, General Grant was passing on. Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World saw a great story in getting a statement from the retired Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, giving his opinion of the northern leader. He wired to the Times Democrat, and Willis Abbot was sent to Beauvoir, Miss., to the historic Davis home.

Interviewed Jeff Davis

Arriving, he was ushered into the presence of the tall, distinguished statesman. Southern courtesy was remembered by the young reporter. He passed the time of day in conversation, approaching his question leisurely. Finally, he asked Mr. Davis his opinion of General Grant. Embittered by the loss of the Confederacy, its former President hesitated and then regarding Mr. Abbot, said, pointedly, "My young friend, did you say that the old elm on Boston Common was still standing?"

On the staff of the Times Democrat at that time was Lafcadio Hearn, brilliant genius who was to make history with his literary pursuits and become famous as an educator in Japan.

Shortly after the "unfinished" Davis interview, an evening newspaper in Kansas City was up for sale, which Mr. Abbot joined with Detroit newspaper men in purchasing. He put all he had in it. Kansas City was then booming. But, like most booms, that one was short-lived and the paper was wiped out, taking along Mr. Abbot's resources. He humorously referred to it as a "most expensive school of journalism."

Bigger Opportunities

But Mr. Abbot had now had newspaper executive and editing experience, and while the paper failed, he was soon accepting bigger opportunities in the newspaper field. From Kansas City he went to Chicago and joined the Chicago Times. Just six years after he had invested in the Kansas City paper he was appointed managing editor of the Times.

From 1892 until he joined the Monitor in 1922, Mr. Abbot served in executive and editorial capacities with the New York Journal, the Pilgrim (Battle Creek, Mich.), the New York American, the New York Sun, the Chicago American, Collier's Weekly and as Washington political commentator for many interior papers.

For it was government that attracted the attention of Mr. Abbot from the start. He found that life in the cities in which he was serving hinged on the political pattern, that politics was behind most of the news, and that, a kaleidoscopic device, it challenged the ingenuity of the newspaperman who would follow its inner workings.

Mr. Abbot was not a mere reporter of political affairs. He played a part in them. In 1880 he managed to get appointed a page at a convention. With youthful enthusiasm he found the stirring atmosphere of these government-forming mass meetings tremendously stimulating. He never lost that interest. He covered 10 Democratic, eight Republican and two minor party conventions during his career.

Meets Bryan

It was at the 1896 convention that he played a part in one of the most spectacular events in American political life. Covering the convention for a New York paper he ran into a young man named William Jennings Bryan, a Congressman, just 35, whom he had met at other times. He knew him as having some oratorical ability. But when Bryan said, "I am going to be nominated at this convention," Mr. Abbot could not believe him. He was not a delegate. He did not have a single delegate pledged to him. He did want to present a speech which he had prepared which he was sure would win the convention for him.

There was no apparent opportunity as the convention wore on. But on the third day, among the list of speakers was one Senator who was unable to get to the convention hall. The chairman was hard put to it on such short notice. Mr. Abbot remembered his friend, young Bryan. He sent a note that Mr. Bryan had a speech and was ready to deliver it. The chairman accepted.

Up strode young Bryan. Then came forth the famous "cross of gold" speech. It swept the convention off its feet. And he was nominated.

Henry George's Manager

A year later, in New York, Henry George was in the news. This idealistic worker for the elimination of human poverty had evolved the single tax idea. The project appealed to Mr. Abbot and he conducted Mr. George's New York mayoralty campaign in 1897.

Broadening views of government were taking Mr. Abbot into ever-widening fields when he was called to become Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Here his idealism, his breadth of thought, his practical constructiveness were to have full play. As Editor from 1922 to 1927, he carried the Monitor into new and advancing channels. Old traditions without purpose could not hinder his energetic spirit to go straight through to objectives regardless of the obstacles offered.

When personal editorship of the Monitor was abolished, and Mr. Abbot became a member of the Editorial Board and Contributing Editor, he found the fullest opportunity to go out in the highways and byways of the world and watch events passing by. He wrote with such simplicity and so informally that readers became his friends and felt they knew him personally. Yet he conveyed with that style penetrating observations on the meanings of world affairs which made his contributions outstanding in present-day journalism. He still carried the buoyant, humorous, gracious interest which had marked the youthful interviewer of Jefferson Davis.

Friend of Statesmen

In his interviews he gave as much as he took. Statesmen the world over were his friends. They had found help in his counsel. Thus the Greek Government decorated him in 1925 and the Roumanian Government in 1927.

Two months ago Mr. Abbot gave this year's Paul Block lecture at Yale University, discussing the menace of provocative news in international affairs. The lecture received wide comment and was reproduced in part on the Editorial page of the Monitor in three installments under the heading of his famous column, "Watching the World Go By."

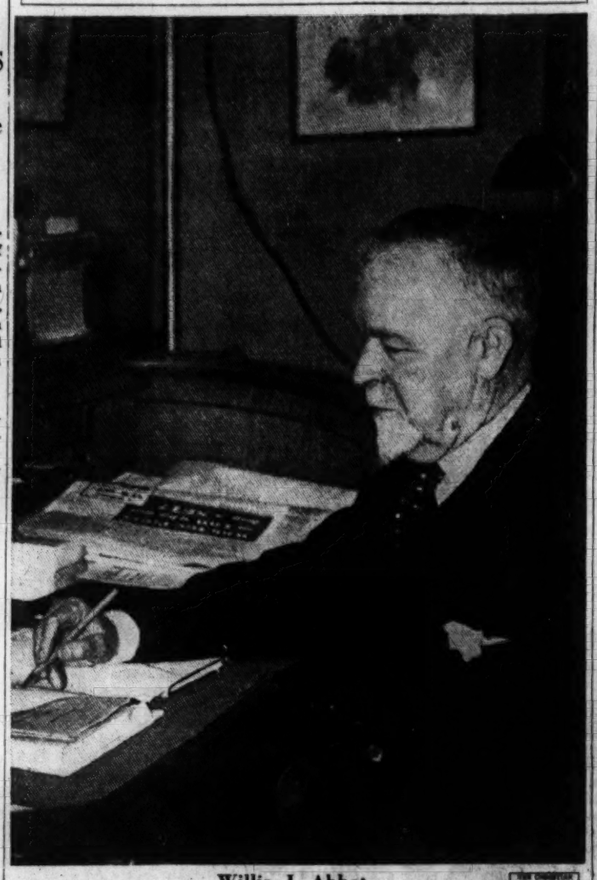
Highly regarded by leaders in the forward-looking movements of the world, Mr. Abbot gave unsparingly of his services in order to further international understanding. Among noted groups which he served in an administrative and advisory capacity were the American Schools of Sofia, Pan-American Congress of Journalists, the World Peace Foundation, Council on Foreign Relations, the American Economic Association, the Foreign Policy Association, Institute of Pacific Relations, the Japan Society of Boston, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the English Speaking Union of the United States, the International Chamber of Commerce and Northeastern University.

Mr. Abbot was a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Abbot was a member of the Century Club, New York City; the National Press and Overseas Writers Clubs, Washington, D. C., and the University Club, Boston. He was a Mason.

Mr. Abbot wrote many books for boys during the earlier part of his career. Later books included "The United States in the World War," "The Story of Our Merchant Marine" and his most recent book, "Watching the World Go By."

Watched the World Go By



Willis J. Abbot

Georgia Cotton Mills Seek Lower Freight Rate

SEA ISLAND BEACH, Ga., May 21 (AP)—Georgia cotton manufacturers were told mills in New England can purchase cotton in the Southwest and ship the manufactured product to destinations in such states as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at a much less total freight cost than can the mills in Georgia.

Reviewing efforts to secure lower freight rates, Mr. C. T. Kilgore, the association's traffic manager, gave as an illustration cotton moving from Dallas, Texas, to Atlanta and Fall River, Mass, and woven and the fabric shipped to Chicago. "We find that Fall River's total freight cost," he said, "using rail and water rates, is $1.26 per 100 pounds, against $1.57 from Atlanta."

Self-Waving Permanent

Study Your Type

Madame, you know it is not clever to get a "permanent" as one gets a uniform. Madame is above all an *individual*, not a regiment, Madame is a "type"—first she must be studied.

And so I consider you, Madame, your type, your contour, your *couleur*... Then I wave. And then is your loveliness truly enhanced!

Daily, I consult, advise. From 10 to 12, from 2 to 4. Or by special appointment. Free Consultation and style booklet

PHONE: Murray Hill 2-8682

John Central
12 EAST 42 ST.

Willis J. Abbot's Career Lauded As Work for World Betterment

(Continued from Page 1)

these are great virtues in any man. All of them Willis Abbot possessed in striking degree.

* * *

Frank B. Noyes, president, the Associated Press:

I feel a deep sense of loss in the passing of Willis J. Abbot. He was a friend of many years and an ornament to journalism both in character and great ability.

* * *

Roy W. Howard, chairman of the board, Scripps-Howard Newspapers:

In the passing of Willis J. Abbot the American press lost one of its most honorable and efficient craftsmen—a man whose whole career proved that journalism when practiced with the singleness of purpose which it merits is a profession in the best sense of the word.

An editor in practice, he was, as all real editors are, always a reporter at heart. Dispassionate, objective and analytical in his presentation of facts, he won his fights for what he believed to be right in a fashion that brought credit and respect both to himself and to the profession which he honored.

His methods and his performance will long stand as a model for young men attracted to journalism by an idealism and sense of public service which happily was the guiding force in the entire newspaper career of Willis J. Abbot.

* * *

Mary Kimball Morgan, president The Principia:

The trustees of Principia are grateful for the strong message Mr. Abbot left with Principia last spring.

* * *

Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago and now collector of internal revenue there:

I have known Mr. Abbot since 1891, when he was a paragraph writer on the Chicago Times which my father bought. He rose in the short period of three years from paragraph writer to managing editor as well as chief editorial writer, and from a salary of $25 a week to what was then the colossal salary of $5200 a year. Since then I have watched his career with great admiration for him, both as newspaper man and individual. The country has lost one of its most outstanding journalists and a man who undoubtedly had great influence in the field of journalism.

* * *

Walter M. Harrison, managing editor, Daily Oklahoman:

Deeply grieved to hear of the passing of Willis J. Abbot. His loss is a great one to the Monitor and to the constructive journalism of the world.

* * *

H. Wickham Steed, former editor The Times, of London:

Of Willis J. Abbot I have an enduring and grateful memory. He was a rare man, for he was a real journalist. A real journalist wants to find the truth and having found it to tell it. He asks no higher repute than that of being known to have served the truth to the best of his knowledge and belief. Such a man was Willis Abbot. Now he has passed on. We who remain shall forget neither him nor his example.

* * *

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor the Christian Herald:

Congratulations on the triumphant and immortal spirit of Willis Abbot. God bless you and your associates.

Henry T. Claus, editor of the Boston Evening Transcript:

More than any newspaper editor of my acquaintance, Willis J. Abbot had those qualities of mind and heart which made men heed his counsel in matters pertaining to the profession to which he dedicated his life. I like to recall him, not only as a great newspaper man, but as one whose constant example of right and honorable action was an inspiration to every other newspaper man. His was an active life, but he never was too busy to lend a friendly ear to those in trouble or to draw wise advice out of his long experience. With his going the newspaper profession loses an editor of rare competence and the world a genuine human being.

* * *

F. Lauriston Bullard, chief editorial writer of the Boston Herald:

I considered Dr. Abbot a very dear friend. I admired him very much. I believe his influence and ideals of what journalism ought to be had a salutary effect in this country. Versatile, genial, sympathetic, Mr. Abbot was a delightful companion and an informative commentator on many subjects.

* * *

David Lawrence, publicist:

Willis Abbot was not only through his writings a great journalist, but he had a remarkable sense of loyalty to his profession as a whole. His efforts in behalf of the standards of ethics for journalism, particularly his addresses at the meetings of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, will make him live in our memory as a crusader for better journalism. Willis Abbot was beloved by all who knew him personally, for he was always fair and judicial and never allowed a preconceived prejudice to interfere with his objective approach to controversial questions. The newspaper world has lost one of its finest personalities as well as one of its greatest editors.

* * *

Silas Strawn, Chicago financier:

I knew and admired Willis J. Abbot for many years. He was always a constructive leader in the newspaper world. He employed his unusual ability and industry in investigating and writing about subjects of permanent interest, based upon principles, rather than in exploiting the sensational or magnifying daily incidents which tend to appeal to passion and prejudice. I shall greatly miss his contributions to the Monitor.

* * *

Frank Aydelotte, president, Swarthmore College:

It was my privilege to be associated with Willis J. Abbot for many years in organization work on problems of international relations and stabilization of good order among the nations. I admired very greatly his penetrating understanding of international affairs and the wholehearted idealism with which he threw himself into work for the cause of peace.

* * *

George Boncesco, Financial Counselor, Roumanian Legation:

On behalf of the Roumanian Minister as well as in my own name, I desire to express our deepest sense of regret at the loss of Dr. Willis J. Abbot, whose memory will always be cherished by my countrymen as a stanch friend of Roumania and her people.

* * *

William Allen White, Editor Emporia, Kan., Gazette:

I have known Willis Abbot for nearly 50 years. Once I worked for him. During these five decades I have watched his rise with pride. I have had many pleasant associations with him. It seems to me that his life and work may be epitomized in this sentence: Willis Abbot was a wise, honest, brave, kindly gentleman. Whatever he did was well-considered. It was never self-serving. He never flinched before the performance of a duty. And, above all, with his wisdom, his kindness, his honesty, he always knew the other man's point of view. He also was kind. He was without malice and without guile; without treachery; with no keen ambition save to serve his fellow men.

By some unconscious formula that assembled these virtues he built his spirit and fashioned his life form into a rugged yet beautiful personality—a successful human being, wise and honest, brave and kind.

* * *

P. H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky., manufacturer:

I have known and been closely associated with Willis J. Abbot since the early nineties, being with him in all the Bryan campaigns as well as all the Democratic conventions where his presence very often was helpful for the best in politics. In all movements for international peace he was an outstanding leader of wisdom and patience, while in the fight against liquor there was no other leader as helpful or who did so much for the cause.

* * *

Paul Bellamy, editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Willis J. Abbot, now removed from our ranks, was one of the most consistently courageous editors I ever knew. He showed it in his work on the Monitor and he showed it as a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. What he believed, he was willing to fight for. I do not by this mean to convey the impression that he went around looking for fights. But there were certain matters of principle which he would not compromise in the slightest degree. He is one of a small group of our contemporaries upon whose monument might truly be written the words of St. Paul, "I have fought the good fight."

London Times' Tribute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—The London Times says of Willis J. Abbot: "Readers of The Times will recall his brilliant articles at the time of the recent presidential elections, when his keen analytical writing helped greatly to a better understanding of American politics on this side of the Atlantic. The description in his book 'Watching the World Go By' of the scene which he witnessed when William Jennings Bryan made his famous 'Cross of Gold' speech is a masterpiece of clear, lively objective writing.

"For some time he was a devoted follower of Bryan, but in his later years his attitude toward the great political issues, with the single exception of prohibition, in which he was a convinced believer, became more detached. No greater tribute could be paid to Mr. Abbot than that which he himself paid to Bryan, of whom he wrote that he was the sincerest of men.

"He convinced himself of the righteousness of every cause before he became its prophet. Once convinced of its worth he would brush aside the protestations of his closest friends and fling himself into what he thought a contest for truth. Such was Willis J. Abbot himself. He had a host of friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Besides being an excellent speaker he was a brilliant raconteur, his conversation being interspersed with a wealth of anecdote gathered from his experiences in all parts of the world."

French Find Traces Of Undersea Forest

Special from Monitor Bureau

Cherbourg, France

REMAINS of what is believed to have been a huge undersea forest have recently been discovered on the west coast of France, between Flamanville and Rozel.

Enormous tree trunks, some of them 60 feet long, have been found with traces of foliage still recognizable. Some experts believe that these finds constitute part of the legendary forest which is said to have joined the Channel Islands to France centuries ago.

Virginia Yields Stone Tools Said to Go Back 20,000 Years

Are Same as Found Some Time Ago in New Mexico Lying With the Bones of an Extinct Bison Dating About 18,000 B. C.

WASHINGTON, May 2. (AP)—Two stone "ketchen tools," dug up along Virginia river banks, have tentatively pushed back the dawn of human history on the Atlantic seaboard to 20,000 years ago.

The tools, discovered by Mr. David I. Bushnell Jr., collaborator of the Smithsonian Institution, offer partial evidence, he said, that primitive humans lived and hunted in Virginia perhaps as far back as 18,000 B. C.

They are the same type of stone implements as the famous "Folsom points" found several years ago in New Mexico, buried close by the bones of a species of extinct bison. Apparently they were the same age as the bison and many natural scientists therefore accepted the discovery as tentative proof that man must have lived in the Southwest as much as 20,000 years ago. The original "Folsom points" were unearthed by Dr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History New York.

The tools found in Virginia have been recognized as "unmistakably belonging to the same type of stone chipping" as the Folsom points, an announcement by Smithsonian said today, and "may have far-reaching implications in the pre-history of the Atlantic seaboard." One was found on the Rapidan River near Orange, Va., 75 miles from Washington, and the other on Dogue's Run, 20 miles from Fredericksburg.

If the tools actually are 20,000 years old, it may indicate that man lived in the region as far back as the last ice age, which, it is estimated, ended in North America about 20,000 years ago.

The shape and size of the tools indicates, Mr. Bushnell said, that they were not arrow heads or javelin points, but "multiple kitchen tools" used by prehistoric housewives, much like those of today that combine can opener, corkscrew, knife sharpener, etc.

The tools have one pointed end with sharp edges, perhaps used as a skinning knife, while the other end, with a curious polished contour, may have been a tool for ripping skin or flesh, or scraping bones. The points are not strong enough to have been used as heads of weapons.

For several years Mr. Bushnell has been unearthing relics of ancient peoples in Virginia which indicate North America was peopled much farther back than was formerly known. He is not ready to state positively that his latest finds are as old as they seem. However, similar tools have been reported found in recent years in New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere by Mr. Edgar B. Howard of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

U. S. to Force Ohio To Pay Liquor Taxes On State Monopoly

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today the State of Ohio, in exercising a monopoly in the sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to federal taxes imposed on the wholesale and retail business. Ohio was refused permission to file suit against the United States to prevent collection of taxes.

In another decision the Court set aside the rate of 48 cents per 1000 cubic feet fixed by Columbus, Ohio, on natural gas furnished city consumers by the Columbus Gas & Fuel Company.

The case was sent back to lower courts for further proceeding.

The Ohio Public Utilities Commission, after a hearing, raised the rate to 55 cents, but the Ohio Supreme Court declared it unreasonable, and upheld the 48-cent rate. The Columbus Gas & Fuel Company challenged that rate as confiscatory and unconstitutional.

Canton Government Called Monopolistic

HONG KONG, May 21 (AP)—The Independent Government at Canton is reported here to be taking energetic steps to monopolize commodity markets, which it hopes the government factories will be able to supply.

It has already monopolized the sale of sugar and now has placed restrictions on importations of cement, for which special permits are required.

Native refineries would be permitted to supply 70 per cent of Canton's petroleum needs under a quota system which, authoritative reports say, is being drawn up. This would cut considerably into business now done in Canton by foreign companies.

TWO ON THE AISLE

In the center of the isle of old Manhattan, The Taft offers you a front-row seat to New York's most worthwhile activities—business, shops, theatres. 2,000 modern rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

"Building a Canal or Buying a Car—good Engineering Counts"

A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER FRANK VIOLETTE, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

1 "Ten years in Panama taught me to take precautions many people overlook. I wanted a tough car."

"We punish cars down here...but let me tell you how my Plymouth takes it."

FRANK VIOLETTE is a modest man. He talks very little about his supervising millions of dollars' worth of Panama's construction. But ask him about cars...

"In the Canal Zone, our everyday driving soon proves to us how a car takes punishment. I've found that of all the low-priced cars, Plymouth stands up the best."

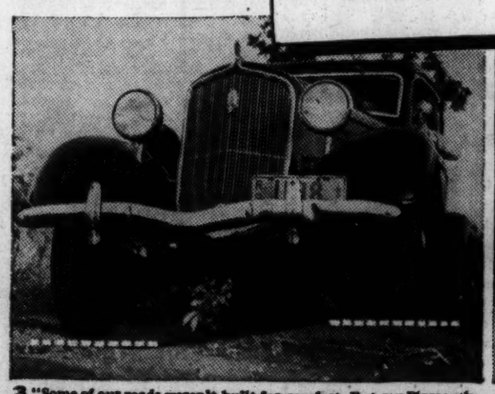
And Mr. Violette isn't surprised that Plymouth proved to be the strongest. As an engineer, he knows from long experience that steel reinforced with steel is the safest form of construction you can have.

But Plymouth engineers didn't stop with this one safety feature. They added Hydraulic Brakes—the safest brakes made.

Then, they built in *extra comfort*, too...with patented Floating Power engine mountings and Individual Wheel Springing.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will demonstrate Plymouth.

2 "We depend on steel for safety in the Canal and in our buildings. We've found it's positive proof against everything from termites to earthquakes. So I knew a Safety-Steel Body would be strongest."



3 "Some of our roads weren't built for comfort. But my Plymouth was. Its Individual Wheel Springing levels off the bumps. And Hydraulic Brakes keep me out of many unexpected mud holes."

4 Mr. Violette and Mr. Martinez, President of his construction company, each with his De Luxe Plymouth. Plymouth prices begin at $530 at the factory. Time payments arranged to fit your budget. Ask for the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

NEW PLYMOUTH $530 AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

REAL GRUB

● Enjoy Prudence Corned Beef Hash with the knowledge that this hearty, delicious dish is real, honest-to-goodness home quality food. It is made of the finest ingredients in a New England kitchen, by an old New England recipe. Try it and you will appreciate how *different* it is. You can get Prudence in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

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Ideal for the Figure of the Hour

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TORONTO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS
May 24, 25, 26
July 2, 3, 4 Aug. 4, 5, 6
THEY'RE GOING
TO BE GREAT DAYS
IN TORONTO

The Queen City's gesture of international goodwill, the dedication of a memorial on July 4—to the gallant United States Commander, General Zebulon Pike, and the soldiers who fell at York (now Toronto), April, 1813, exemplifies the spirit of this Personal Invitation to you to attend one or all of the three periods mentioned above.

There is a thrill in the Toronto air . . . a snap, a tingle, a something that was not there yesterday.

The people are on the march early, their steps moving to the quick beat of invisible drums, ears pricked to the first glad notes of the bugle, yes, bright in anticipation of the flutter of flags, the blinding flash of rockets that the night will bring.

TORONTO'S CENTENNIAL IS ON. THE QUEEN CITY INVITES YOU TO CANADA'S GREATEST BIRTHDAY PARTY

JAMES W. SOMERS, City Clerk — J. A. NORTHEY, Chairman — H. R. ALLEY, Director

SUGGESTIONS
FOR A *Sterling Silver*
SHOWER

Hostesses planning entertainment for brides-to-be will find a charming diversion in holding Silver Showers . . . Guests will find a score of lovely tokens in the essential minor accessories—and at trifling cost. The new Sterling Silver Shop on the Main Floor has an intriguing and comprehensive selection.

Tumbler Coaster $1.50; *Bon-bon Dish* $5.00; *Salts and Peppers* $1.25 and $1.75; *Napkin Ring* $1.50 up; *Butter Dish and Knife* $6.00; *Pickle Fork* $1.25; *Cheese Knife* $2.00.

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Yonge and Temperance Streets . . . Toronto

United States Honors Lafayette As Notable Friend of Liberty In Observance of Centenary

His Memory Cherished Above That of Any Foreign Citizen, Roosevelt Declares—President of France Sends Message to Gathering

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—Leaders of public life, headed by the President of the United States, assembled in the Chamber of the House of Representatives yesterday to pay tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette, "distinguished friend of the United States, the friend of Washington and the friend of liberty."

Recounting on his centenary the great debt the United States owes the French nobleman who became a hero of the Revolutionary War, President Roosevelt told a distinguished audience, "Today we cherish his memory above that of any citizen of a foreign country."

From M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, came a message, relayed through M. Andre Lefebvre de La Boulaye, French Ambassador, declaring that "our two peoples are seeking progress and prosperity through orderly processes and through respect for the individual. Their common endeavor is the strongest safeguard for these ideals. Their mutual understanding continues to be one of the basic conditions for the maintenance of world peace."

"In this spirit," added the message of the French President, "the French people understand the full meaning and implication of the impressive homage rendered to Lafayette by the United States. I am expressing the sentiments of all my countrymen in assuring you of France's unchanging gratitude."

Distinguished Gathering

The floor of the House chamber was crowded with members of the Cabinet, of both houses of Congress, the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, representing 37 foreign nations, and army, navy and marine ranking officers, led by Gen. John J. Pershing, dressed in full regimentals.

Special guest at the ceremonies was Count René de Chambrun, descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, now an attorney in New York.

An interesting feature was added to the ceremony when President Roosevelt displayed in a glass case a gold-hilted sword that formerly belonged to Lafayette. The sword was presented to the President last year and he explained "has never yet been shown to the American people." He promised that it will rest for all time below the portrait of President Washington in the White House as "another link between Lafayette and our country."

Other observances of the Lafayette centenary here included radio speeches by the French Ambassador and by Count de Chambrun. General Pershing laid a wreath at the statue of the French nobleman in Lafayette Park.

Original Documents Shown

In connection with the celebration at the Capitol, arranged by Representatives Sol Bloom (D.) of New York, a display of numerous original documents from the files of the Senate connected with the French patriot was arranged by Mr. James D. Preston, Senate librarian. The documents relate to the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1824, when Congress gave him $200,000 and a township of land, and to the action of Congress in 1834 in commemoration of his passing.

The entire history of the tribute paid the United States to its adopted son is told in the documents on display, some of which are water stained and ragged from folding, but which as a whole are well preserved. The papers are signed by three Presidents, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe and Andrew Jackson.

One is in Lafayette's own handwriting, thanking Congress for its gifts which, he says, "Call for the warmest acknowledgment of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States—two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures of the world."

Acclaimed by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

A century ago President Andrew Jackson, in communicating the melancholy news of the death of Lafayette to the Congress of the United States, called it "afflicting intelligence." And so it was. It made more than one nation mourn, none more than our own. The Marquis de Lafayette was referred to in a general order to our army and navy as "the distinguished friend of the United States"; and the Congress, with rare felicity, added to this the phrase, "the friend of Washington, and the friend of liberty."

In this three-fold rôle of friendship, we the people of this nation have enshrined him in our hearts, and today we cherish his memory above that of any citizen of a foreign country. It is as one of our nation's peerless heroes that we hail him, just as his beloved France enshrined him in the pantheon of her immortal sons.

Many generations later, more than 2,000,000 American boys, backed by the solidarity of a great nation, went to France. Those soldiers and sailors were repaying the debt of gratitude we owe to Lafayette and at the same time they were seeking to preserve those fundamentals of liberty and democracy to which in a previous age he had dedicated his life.

There is no higher tribute we can pay to his memory than this we pay today. In communicating his death to the nation, President Jackson ordered that "the same honors be rendered him as were observed upon the decease of Washington."

We know the exquisite relationship which existed between Washington and Lafayette, and I am indeed pleased that the ambassador of the French Republic has referred to this friendship. It was that of father and son. For the great Virginian the Frenchman had a veneration and love which approached homage. To him Washington was an ideal—almost more than human.

With Andrew Jackson, the friendship bore perhaps a more personal and intimate cast, because the two were more of an age. Both were mere youngsters at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Jackson, a boy of 10 in 1777, first saw Lafayette when he landed in Charleston and before he started northward to meet the Congress.

And when Lafayette visited our shores again in 1824, Jackson wrote him a pean of welcome, in which he referred to the state of his "own youthful feelings" on the occasion of that first visit. His coming then, he said, "aroused every patriot from a state of despair to that of confidence in our bleeding cause, while the shout of victory or death was sung through the welkin. It inspired an enthusiasm becoming the people who had resolved to be free."

Mr. Ambassador, I trust that you will inform our good friend, the President of the French republic, the Government of France, and through them the people of France, that on this hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert Du Motier Marquis de Lafayette we, the representatives of the people of the United States, have assembled once more to do honor to the friend of America.

Women's Rights Offered as Study

(Continued from Page 1)

basis with men. We must continue to protect the women," she said.

Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, Burlington, Vt., chairman of international relations department, Monday announced cup awards as follows: To Mrs. Scott Campbell, Boulder, Colo., who led her State in organizing world citizenship classes, and to Mrs. Laura Macham Marlowe, Newcomerstown, Ohio; Mrs. G. A. Stevenson, Harvey, Ill., and Mrs. John B. Harville, Texas, as winners in the national essay contest on "Hitlerism and the Isolation of Germany." Mrs. Marlowe was given first place; the latter two had essays of equal merit.

Subjects to be put upon local club programs for intensive study by the 2,000,000 members of the general federation this year are being decided here by the delegates.

Experts to Be Heard

Experts have been invited to put the issues before the convention. Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, assistant United States Attorney-General, has accepted an invitation to speak on the crime problem. The federation staff calls attention to "the brilliant work in apprehending criminals recently done by the Department of Justice under Mr. Keenan's direction," and feel that whatever the convention decides to do in regard to studying the question, his address will add greatly to the women members' understanding of the issues. A resolution favoring a study of possible legislation to check crime and prevent it has been drafted and will be voted on by delegates Friday.

Other topics being considered here for 1934-35 club calendars show the growing interest of women in larger social problems and indicate how far women have traveled in civic concern since the days when pioneer literary clubs met in parlors and discussed Browning.

Old-age pensions and compulsory unemployment insurance are among the current social questions being discussed here. A debate on both the pension and the insurance plans is staged to precede convention action upon them. Mrs. Irene Sylvester Chubb of Webster Groves, Mo., is upholding these social reform proposals, and Mr. Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, is presenting the opposition. Their debate is to be followed by an open forum discussion. A vote on a resolution calling for the study of these two measures is to be held during the resolutions session Friday. At this time, too, the convention will decide whether to study the equal rights amendment sponsored by the woman's party.

Art and literature have not been crowded out of the convention program by the civic matters, however.

An open-air pageant, "The Fountain of Youth," written and staged by Mr. Harvey H. Haley, superintendent of schools of Hot Springs, was arranged for the opening meeting Monday night, and there is much music on the program, including group singing by the convention.

The convention's long-time interest in a better deal for the American Indian is linked with its devotion to efforts to encourage artistic expression in an evening during the convention when students of Bacone College, an Indian institution, give ceremonies and songs for the club women.

May Go On Programs

Some 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs may find themselves studying the "equal rights amendment" of the National Woman's Party, which would sweep out of existence by federal enactment all state legislation regulating the hours and wages of women workers which do not apply to men workers. The question of whether to study the amendment will be decided here this week during sessions of the council meeting of the federation.

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Pope Voices Attack On German Paganism

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (AP)—Pope Pius XI seized upon the occasion of the canonization of a German doorman, Conrad of Parzham, yesterday to assault "paganism" in Germany.

"The life of Conrad of Parzham, for 40 years doorman at a German Capuchin monastery," Pope Pius said, "is an admonition to all those who have wandered far from the truth and seek to restore and magnify with phrases the practices and customs of paganism, and who repudiate Christian doctrine, which alone can recall them to virtue, civilization and the true processes."

Among those in attendance at the brilliant ceremony was Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich, who has championed Roman Catholic opposition to many National Socialist religious moves.

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When in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, or any place where we have a store, make EATON'S your shopping headquarters. If we have no store in your locality, write to the nearest EATON Shopping Service—Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Mayor Snips Jurors' Fees In Trimming Boston Budget $217,236 Under Estimates

(Continued from Page 1)

investigators refuse to divulge, was the object of a wide search.

* * *

Cookery Overdone

Thick black smoke pouring from the windows of a kitchen on the Wellesley Campus yesterday brought Wellesley and Natick firemen to the scene double quick. The supposed blaze under control and the smoke cleared away, firemen and students sought the source. An oven. In the oven—biscuits, well done. Several seniors had formed a cooking class, put the results of their labors where the heat could do its vital work, went away and forgot.

The damage was confined chiefly to the biscuits, and perhaps to the culinary pride of certain seniors.

Strikes

Happy to Be Back

Strike leaders themselves, the Associated Press says, were among the 1500 grinning employees of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company at Hartford, Conn., who filed contentedly back to their jobs today. The orderly parade through the shop portals ended officially a six-weeks' strike. Agreements signed last week bound the company with the Regional Labor Board, and the independent union with the board. No direct compact between union and employer yet exists though.

Motor

Fine for a Life?

Eleven persons were killed last week in motorcar mishaps.

One hundred and four operators of motor vehicles were convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor.

Of the 104 convicted drunken drivers, only nine actually have gone to jail.

Of the 11 auto victims, eight of them pedestrians, three occupants of cars, all have paid the extreme and final penalty.

The rest of those convicted for tipsy driving paid small fines, had fines suspended, had jail sentences suspended, appealed fines or jail sentences.

Legislative

Still Bucking

Running true to form today, Massachusetts legislators upheld their reputation for "bucking" all measures designed to set up municipalities in the electric light and power business.

With five members dissenting, the Committee on Power and Light reported adversely on six bills authorizing several communities to set up their own lighting plants. Thus does Massachusetts face the quashing of the last gesture of municipal power ownership for the current legislative session.

The House may substitute the bills for further consideration, but the pro-utility strength in the Senate is an ever-present bulwark to public plants.

Utility measures reported adversely out of committee presage ultimate defeat for the 100 or more towns and cities which demand some form of investigation of utility services. Legislative frowns cast on utility restrictions led Mr. Richard H. Long of the Framingham Utility Committee today to characterize Massachusetts legislators as controlled by "friends of the power trust."

Asks for More

The Mayor also punctured opponents of governmental economies today with a legislative petition that would empower him to regulate city salaries in 1935.

Undaunted by political countermoves that threaten to snip his current pay-cut program by one-third, the Mayor asked for "the continuance of such pay cuts already in effect and greater or lesser reductions as he may direct."

The Mayor asks changes in the acts of 1933 that enabled his office to continue in effect for 1934 the reductions made in the preceding year, with the added proviso that he be empowered to use his discretion on further reductions to be made.

The proposed ruling would place the Mayor in a position to meet the critics of his economy program half way.

Miscellaneous

Just Pleasure, No Business

Rotund and jolly, German Ambassador Dr. Hans Luther diplomatically edged away from discussion of his country's political and militaristic problems today because he said he came here "not officially as an Ambassador but merely to visit the Karlsruhe."

Tactfully, Dr. Luther said that "perhaps, some day," if he came "as an Ambassador and not a visitor," he could answer some of the questions about his Government and about his feeling on Japan's expansion policy.

Informally, however, Dr. Luther discussed the Hitler régime, the debt situation, peace, his impressions of Boston, international trade exports and economics.

Enthusiastic, bubbling, and master of the interview at all times, the German ambassador seemed to like to tell how he has successfully "escaped" from the cordons of police guarding him from anti-Nazi demonstrations during his Boston visit.

"Twice already while here," Dr. Luther said, smilingly, speaking in strikingly clear English with a pleasant German accent, "I have got away from the police for a drive over the city and a walk in your beautiful park."

Referring to the German cruiser Karlsruhe's visit to Boston, he said: "Such a visit gives your people a direct contact with the people of Germany. Transportation, communication and other agencies connecting countries are indirect contacts promoting good will and peace. But more good can come from direct relationships such as the Karlsruhe brought."

Although police protection was still afforded Dr. Luther today during another visit for luncheon aboard the German cruiser Karlsruhe, no demonstrations by anti-Hitler groups were encountered. Tonight the German Ambassador is to be guest at a reception in his honor at the German-American Association headquarters in Roxbury. He leaves tomorrow by plane for Chicago where he is to visit friends.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls

An exhibition by artists of 19 years and under is shown at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. It consists of drawings submitted for a competition the award of which is a year's tuition at the Child-Walker School of Arts and Crafts.

The winner, Miss Adelaide Koch, surely merits the encouragement of a year at an art school. She has mastered black-and-white in her youth with a comprehension and forcefulness which would be the pride of an artist richer in years. She did a series of illustrations for Mr. Charles Finger's "Tale of the Lazy People." Fantasy seems more natural in the hands of the young, who mingle belief with device. All the contributors have drawn as though these queer folk were real.

Boston Museum

The latest depictions of Egyptian Antiquities by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith are to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in the forecourt.

Mr. Smith is well known for his accurate recordings of great monuments in the Near and Far East. The pictures, painted in situ, reveal to us just how the things look as to shape, decoration, color and state of repair. It is strictly a visual recording with no "interpretation." The artist assumes no expressive rôle. He is a human camera.

The more the relics of ancient Egyptian culture are brought to us, in actuality or in depiction, the more deeply are we impressed with their brilliance of rendering, their refinement of design and the discerning restraint exercised. By comparison all arts nurtured on the classics seem a bit dry, commonplace and repetitive. We like to think that modern artists, in their desire to return to constructional form, to basic factors, will regain the Egyptian monumentality. D. A.

Motion Pictures

Keith's Bats for .333

Of the three feature pictures on view at the two Keith theaters in Boston, one scores a safe hit. A very good average. The successful film is "The Party's Over," adapted from the stage comedy of the same name, and shown at the RKO-Boston. Mr. Stuart Erwin portrays sympathetically the accountant who would be a painter but is chained to columns of figures by a parasitical family. Miss Ann Sothern is the secretary who helps him to emulate Gauguin—with modifications. Fleeing from business and domesticity to art, he heads for Europe instead of the South Seas; and he takes a wife along. The brothers and sisters and in-laws are left to go to work, much to the satisfaction of the audience. A good screen transcription.

On the same bill is a conventional crook melodrama in which Miss Marion Nixon plays the unjustly accused coatroom girl and Mr. William Gargan the heroic detective.

At Keith's Memorial Theater is "Stingaree," a romantic piece of the old western type, set in Australia. Mr. Richard Dix is the musical bandit, and Miss Irene Dunn the vocal genius whom he starts on the road to divadom. L. A. S.

League Council Decides To Postpone Saar Issue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 21—Before the close of the session of the Council of the League of Nations, Saturday, a decision was reached to postpone the question of the Saar.

The postponement was for the purpose of conducting negotiations with Berlin on the subject of guarantees, and security for the population during and after the plebiscite.

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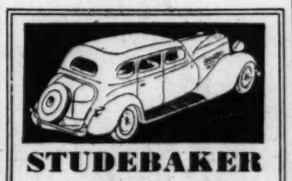

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Direct Ballot On President

(Continued from Page 1)

become President who got a majority of electoral votes, but not of popular votes. The Norris amendment retains the state-unit voting system. Theoretically, he says, he favors its abolition. But he does not think the states would stand for it.

Further, he argued that the state-unit voting method restricts the effect of corruption in stuffing ballot boxes to the state line, and does not carry it into the national total. Accordingly, Mr. Norris retains the state-unit voting system after merely doing away with the outworn college.

But this in itself, Mr. Norris believes, is a tremendous impetus to the formation of third parties. It is this argument for the measure which does not appear on the surface. Experience with the Roosevelt Bull Moose party and the La Follette party has led him to believe that it is "impractical, although it could be done in theory under our system for a new party or an independent candidate or set of candidates to make headway within the time after the national conventions meet and the election.

"It is too expensive. They would have to organize in every state of the Union by the division of the states into districts, where they would elect presidential electors. One could not within the time allowed be very successful in creating an organization that would be effective and sufficient.

"So the people abide by the choice of the national conventions and the national conventions have often been manipulated, as everyone knows, by people and political machines having special interests at stake, and that go to national conventions in order to get what they want. If they can control two national conventions they can go fishing and let the people fight it out on a false issue, and that sometimes happens."

The new proposal would break down this supposed barrier to an independent movement.

Voters of the country who felt their choice unduly restricted when offered the names of Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox could write in, let us say, William E. Borah, Robert M. LaFollette or Mr. Norris himself. That is the real purpose behind the proposed amendment.

It is one of the reasons why conservatives who fear a system of political "bloc" government oppose it. On the other hand, others insist that the mere possibility of a bolt might raise the standard of presidential candidates.

Solberg's Amphibion Named

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—In the presence of 1000 Norwegian-Americans, Mr. Thor Solberg had the amphibion in which he plans to fly to Bergen, Norway, christened Liev Erikson yesterday at Floyd Bennett Airport.

New Haven Trust Certificates

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $2,300,000 of 4 per cent equipment trust certificates. They are expected to be sold by the Chase National Bank to the Public Works Administration to buy equipment.

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Cartier Did Not Find Canada But, Through Him, the World Discovered Its Possibilities

In His Three Voyages, the Intrepid Frenchman Ventured Up the Great River on the Route Toward the Mainland From Newfoundland

While Toronto is embarking this month on the first of its three celebrations—May 24-26, July 2-4 and Aug. 4-6—to mark the centennial of the city's incorporation, inhabitants of Gaspé, Quebec, Montreal and other places first visited by Jacques Cartier, great French navigator, three centuries earlier, are preparing to celebrate that important anniversary. Visitors are coming from England this summer, and a delegation from France will retrace the track traversed by their famous countryman 400 years ago, to participate in the ceremonies commemorating his voyages.

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bang and bustle up and down the cobble-stoned streets and about the weedy wharves of the little seaport town of St. Malo; coming and going of stalwart bearded men, women and children clinging to their heels; the wide causeway connecting the mainland with the island crowded with the populace; such excitement in the sea wind as when their forbears, freebooters of the main, sallied forth to prey upon the commerce of the world.

Through the throng pushes a gaunt bearded figure, a dream in his dark eyes. He turns at the water's edge, hand on sword hilt, wind tugging at his long cloak and round up-brimmed hat. Jacques Cartier, Master Mariner! A cheer goes up.

A word, and his men tumble into the waiting boats, pull out toward the two small ships brave with flags and bunting. Throaty commands ring across the water, anchor chains clatter, cordage creaks, square sails break out on the yards, belly out in the breeze; bluff bows fall away, begin to butt the green billows. Cannon thunder from the forts, cheers rise again; the vessels dwindle, become mere specks in the English Channel, disappear.

The Master Mariner has departed, upon what is destined to become the greatest of all his adventures: a futile search of the newly discovered lands beyond the western sea for a direct route to India, the Isles of Spice and Far Cathay, and the winning for France of a country larger than all King Francis's present domains. Prosaically indeed Cartier records this great day:

Records Eventful Voyage

"After Sir Charles de Mouy of La Mailleraye and Vice-Admiral of France had sworn the captains, mates and sailors of the ships to be well and faithfully true to the service of His Christian Majesty the King, under the authority and charge of Jacques Cartier, we set sail, the twentieth of April, 1534, from St. Malo, with two ships, each about 60 tons, and manned with 61 men each."

Winds and weather prove so amazingly propitious that on May 10, only 20 days after leaving home, they sight Bonavista on the rugged coast of Newfoundland. Delayed by floating ice for 10 days, they sail north to the Island of Birds (Isle Verte) on the coast of Labrador, where the men row ashore to "get birds, which are present in incredible numbers," and on June 9 they enter the Strait of Belle Isle, following the north shore of the gulf and taking copious notes of all they behold.

The scenes so far are anything but inviting. "Along the whole of the north shore," writes Cartier, "I did not see one cartload of earth, and yet I landed in many places. Except at Cape Sablon there is nothing but short, stunted shrub. In fine I am rather inclined to believe that this is the land God gave to Cain."

But he has not as yet passed the outposts of the continent nor gazed upon lands not already viewed from the decks of fishing vessels of England, France and Portugal, that have long been reaping bountiful harvests from these cold green seas.

At Last, Fertile Lands

He crosses back to Newfoundland, not suspecting it is an island, and strikes out into the gulf, coming to Bird Rocks, the Magdalen Islands and finally to Prince Edward Island, where his vision is gladdened at last by smooth and fertile country. On July 1 he is the first white man to set foot on the island, and soon thereafter chronicles his first momentous incident:

"A man came in sight who ran after our long-boats along the coast, making frequent signs to us to return towards the point. And seeing these signs we began to row towards him, but when he saw that we were returning he started to run away and to flee before us!"

Sailing on with renewed zest, they enter a bay which, because of the extreme heat of the day, they name Chaleur, and find the land of New Brunswick "as fine and as good land, as arable and as full of beautiful fields and meadows, as any we have ever seen." Here again they find inhabitants and come to such a good understanding with them that in the ensuing barter the Indians trade away all their furs for white man's treasures, even to the clothes on their backs, "so that they were obliged to go away perfectly naked," vowing by signs that they would return on the morrow with more skins. In this small way began the fur trade of North America!

Possession for France

Skirting north-eastward along the coast of Gaspe a gale drives them into a harbor where, in the presence of some of the savages, a cross 30 feet high is raised, bearing a shield with three fleur-de-lis and the words, cut in large letters, "Vive le Roy de France." Before leaving they beguile the chief and his family aboard and bribe with fancy clothes and brass chains two sons to remain on the ship.

Thence they sail across the gulf, past the island of Anticosti, to the north shore, and turn eastward and homeward for St. Malo, arriving there on Sept. 5 to the no small joy of the inhabitants.

Although the King and his courtiers may have grumbled over their captain's failure to find the Northwest passage and a quick road to wealth, he himself gives no hint of discouragement in his narrative, as he makes his preparations for a second voyage. May sees him again setting forth, this time with a fleet of three ships, the Grande Hermine, the Petite Hermine and the Emerillon.

This time head winds baffle and scatter the boats and it is well into July before they reunite in the Strait of Belle Isle. He wastes no time tacking back and forth but pushes boldly westward, being advised by his two Indian guests that "this was the way to the mouth of the great river of Hochelago, and the route toward Canada, and that the river grew narrower as one approached Canada, and also that farther up the water became fresh, and that one could make one's way so far up the river that they had never heard of anyone reaching the head of it."

Exploring the north shore for other passages as he goes, he arrives at the mouth of the Saguenay on Sept. 1 and anchors in the little bay where Tadoussac now stands. One week later the inhabitants of Stadacona (Quebec) are thrown into excitement and trepidation by the sight of three gigantic "canoes."

"On the morrow the lord of Canada named Donnaconna, came to our ships accompanied by many Indians in 12 canoes. He then sent back 10 of these and came alongside our ships with only two canoes. And when he was opposite to the smallest of our three ships he began to make a speech and to harangue us, moving his body and his limbs in a marvelous manner, as is their custom when showing joy and contentment."

Gifts are exchanged and food is lavished upon the strangers, but every means is employed, short of force, to persuade them from going on to Hochelaga. Even the two interpreters, Domagaya and Taignoagny, side against them, going so far as to hatch up a cunning scheme whereby three natives dressed as devils "make medicine" and prophesy disaster to the white men if they should proceed further.

On Sept. 19, brushing opposition aside, Cartier sets out in the galleon Emerillon and two small boats. He waxes enthusiastically over the scenery on both sides of the river, the flora and fauna and even the few Indians he meets. When the water becomes too shallow for the galleon he transfers its men and supplies into boats and, on Oct. 2, reaches Hochelaga.

Given Great Welcome

Thus Cartier describes the reception:

"More than 1000 savages gathered before us, men, women and children; they received us as well as a parent does a child, showing great joy. The men danced in a group together, the women in another, and the children in another, and after this they brought us a great number of fish and much of their bread, made with large grain (corn), which they threw into our boats in such quantities that it seemed to be falling from the air.

Our captain, seeing this, went ashore with several others. As soon as he had landed they all gathered round him and the others, welcoming them warmly; and they brought their children in their arms to touch the captain and others, making an occasion of joy which lasted more than half an hour."

After handing out "bells and such trifles" to the women he returns to the boats to pass the night, well pleased, no doubt, with the way things are proceeding. The next morning he is awake early, dons his showy uniform, gathers his nobles and 20 sailors around him and marches off to the town of Hochelaga, "near to and touching a mountain which is around it."

"We called this mountain Le Mont Royal," adds Cartier. The town is protected by a high stockade with only one entrance and contains about 50 huts or houses, each 50 steps or more in length and 12 or 15 wide, "all made of wood covered with bark and strips of wood as large as a table sewn well together artificially in their way."

He notes that "all this tribe live by plowing and fishing alone, as they do not esteem the goods of this world, having no knowledge of them, and never leave their country, and are not nomadic like those of Canada and the Saguenay, notwithstanding which the Canadians are subject to them, as are eight or nine other tribes living on the banks of the river."

Live the Simple Life

Their king, Agouhanna, with a red crown on his head made from the skin of a hedgehog, is carried in and set down before the strangers. The populace crowd about. The lame, the halt and the blind are then set down before the captain, "so that he might touch them; as if they thought God had sent him to cure them."

He can but pray that God will give them knowledge "of our holy faith" and distribute trinkets with a generous hand to men, women and children. After climbing the mountain, whence he looks upon the Ottawa, the upper waters of the St. Lawrence and the mountains of New York, he returned to his boats and rows back to Stadacona, "our departure causing these people great regret."

Winter now coming on, Cartier erects a fort at the mouth of the St. Charles, where he and his men, shut up for many months, suffer severely from hardship. In the spring he hastens back to France, leaving one ship behind for lack of sailors to man it. One can imagine the welcome accorded after such long absence and the tales told before cottage and castle fires throughout succeeding years.

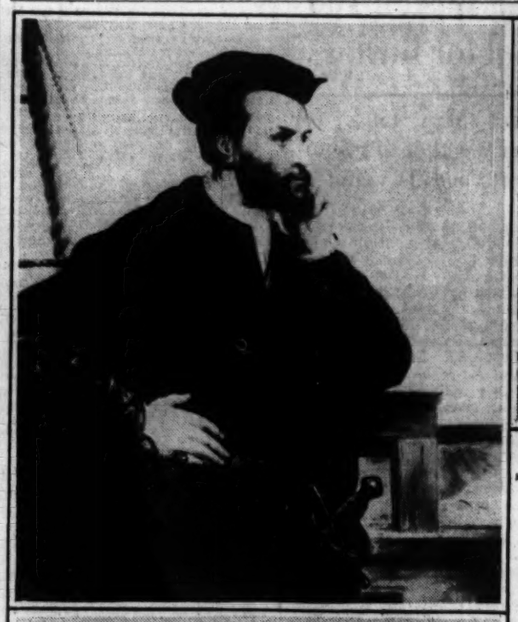
Leaves Titles Behind

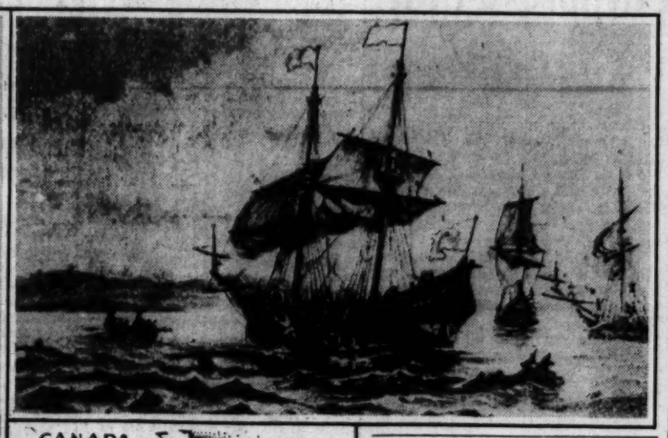
It is nearly five years before Cartier starts westward on his third and last voyage. King Francis had decided to plant a colony in his new domains and, while Cartier is still captain-general and master-pilot, the head of the expedition is Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval, whom the king has created Lord of Norumbega, viceroy and lieutenant-general of Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Carpunt, Labrador, the Great Bay and Baccalaos.

Our sailor is not greatly impressed with this high-sounding title nor with the man who bore it, and seizes an excuse to sail away without him. This voyage is apparently wasted effort. All he does is to build a settlement at Cap Rouge, a short distance above Quebec, which he names Charlesbourg Royal, and again sail up the river as far as Hochelaga. He then returns to France, leaving Roberval to spend one miserable winter at Charlesbourg Royal and then break up the colony.

While Jacques Cartier did not discover Canada, he did literally "put it on the map," aroused the world's interest in its future possibilities and inspired Champlain, 60 years later, to take up the work where he had left off. He is the first explorer of the St. Lawrence, the first "farmer," with his vegetable garden at Cap Rouge, and the father of Canadian history. Canada, today, 400 years after his first voyage, renders homage to his great name.

His Adventures Nicked the Edge of a Great Continent





Courtesy of Public Archives of Canada

Cartier Opened the Way to Canada

Upper Left—Jacques Cartier. Upper Right—Cartier's Ship, From an Old Lithograph. Lower Left—The Manor House of Jacques Cartier at Limoilou, Near St. Malo. Map of Canada As Cartier Knew It in 1535.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-460m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2.45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., IZS, 1430kc-207m.

First 'Talking Books' Prepared for Blind With Federal Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21 — Eighteen titles for the first "talking books" for the blind to be published were announced by the American Foundation for the Blind May 19. They embrace the four Gospels and the Psalms, six patriotic documents and three poems, three plays of Shakespeare and five works of fiction. This first group will be ready soon for free circulation through libraries having departments for the blind, and will be followed by additional titles at regular intervals, the announcement said.

The selections were made by a committee appointed by the Library of Congress, and recordings will be made in the foundation's sound recording studio. Publication is made possible by a part of the federal appropriation of $100,000 yearly for books for the blind to be distributed under the direction of the Library of Congress.

Two years of research were devoted to developing the apparatus, according to Mr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the foundation. A number of public-spirited individuals and the Carnegie Corporation underwrote the costs of development.

The growth of the "talking book" library, said Mr. Irwin, depends upon the rapidity with which blind persons are equipped with reading machines. Local groups in many states are coöperating in a nation-wide campaign, under the direction of the foundation, to have 5000 machines ready and in use within a year. The machines are manufactured for the foundation and are sold to blind persons at cost, he added.

Relief for Farmer Sought in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Relief for the debt-burdened farmer and new credit for agriculture are proposed in two new bills being introduced into the Federal Parliament. Preliminary resolutions were moved by Premier Bennett recently.

Members from rural constituencies report that the gravest issue faced by the farmers in most parts of Canada today is the accumulation of debts which have piled up during the depression. In many cases taxes have not been paid, and interest charges have increased the total indebtedness to a discouraging level.

In some districts the equities of farmers have been wiped out completely, and some agriculturists have adopted an attitude of stolid indifference. In more fortunate areas, where the farmer still has a substantial equity in his home and farm, there is the most active concern about the future.

A moratorium, proclaimed or understood, has prevented many actual foreclosures or evictions, but as times improve, the farmers fear that creditors will sell them out for their debts.

It is largely to meet this situation that the Bennett Government is introducing the new legislation. Foreclosure machinery, simple and cheap, is to be provided for farmers, and loans are to be made, with government money, to areas which need a new flow of credit before agriculture can be rehabilitated.

Snow in Chile Grounds Planes

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 21 (By U. P.)—Heavy snows in the Cordilleras May 18 grounded air service with Argentina, while the first winter rains and winds cut communications with northern Chile. Overland transit to Argentina was thought ended for the winter.

Tax-Free Property Valued at Billions In United States

Survey Reveals Moves to Curtail and Increase Exemptions

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Billions of dollars in property is shielded from tax collectors by legal exemptions in various states, a survey has just disclosed.

And two contrary movements regarding this vast tax-free aggregate subsist, sometimes side by side. One would remove or curtail drastically the amount of property which bows not to the tax collector's demand. The other would increase exemptions, particularly on the small householder.

In states which gave estimated value of their tax-exemption property, it was found that its percentage of their whole property ranges variously. In several states it amounted to around 15 per cent of the total and in one, Colorado, the figure was set by responsible authorities at 46.3 per cent or nearly $1,000,000,000 in value.

Of states which would enlarge some exemptions Alabama recently granted an ad valorem tax increase from $1000 to $2000 to exemption of the blind and insane. Lands used for school purposes were given a more lenient exemption and two of three gubernatorial candidates have vigorously advocated a $2000 homestead exemption.

In Connecticut, where total exemptions on real property are listed at $479,146,428, or 15.92 per cent of the aggregate value of taxable property, the depression period brought agitation for removal of some properties of social, church and semi-charitable organizations from exempt lists and similarly proposals to eliminate a constitutional $200 exemption in Kansas were without success.

Tennessee, at the last session of the Legislature, likewise defeated a bill to tax investment property owned by religious, educational and fraternal organizations, estimated at $20,000,000 which is now exempt.

But New Hampshire has made definite moves to curb tax exemptions. An Iowa interim legislative committee has recommended curtailing exemption on securities, estimated at $250,000,000, and Colorado with its heavy exempt total has referred to a vote at the fall elections a proposal to abolish all constitutional exemptions and place power to make property tax-free entirely in the hands of the Legislature.

North Dakota is listing the value of tax-exempt property for the first time this year and Mr. J. J. Weeks, tax commissioner, believes the listing may lead to curtailment.

FERA Seeks Land For Homeless Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Homestead plans for aiding landless Negro farmers by the FERA were described by Mr. Forrester B. Washington, recently appointed assistant to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, before a meeting of the Interracial Committee here.

Projects to provide subsistence maintenance, and to open up health and educational relief centers, to be supervised by farm and home demonstration agents, are among the plans of the federal relief organization, Mr. Washington said.

Christian Idealism Put First In Remodeled Economic System

Money-Making and Self-Interest Denied as Motives Worthy of Mankind in Resolutions Before Presbyterian General Assembly

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—A complete rebuilding of the old American economic structure with organized Christianity lighting the way will be recommended before the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church this week in one of the most stirring resolutions it ever has received.

The resolution, prepared by Moderator John McDowell, as secretary of the Committee on Social and Industrial Relations, names 10 "guides" for the rebuilding process:

1. That new motives besides those of money-making and self-interest be developed in order that we may develop an economic system more consistent with Christian ideals.

2. That competition as the major controlling principle of our economic life be reëxamined and an attempt made to secure rational planning in our economic life.

3 That our natural resources and economic institutions be considered as existing for the public good and such plans for ownership and control be developed as will lead to the best use in the interests of all.

4. That coöperative economic life be developed on an international scale, both because of the need for peaceful international relations and for the fullest development of the world's resources.

5. That it be clearly recognized that both employers and employees have the right to unite in organizations of their own choosing and to bargain collectively for their own interests.

6. That men should be valued, not by their material success, but by the services they render to the community, and that the rights of property are conditioned on the functions which its holder is able and willing to perform in behalf of the community.

7. That an economic system which assumes that man is simply an acquisitive animal is untrue to the facts and that as Christians we are concerned not primarily with the material riches of the community but with its human worth. Nevertheless, we have to remember that men must exist before they can live, and that any system which would lower the economic status of the whole community would be disastrous in the end to our higher moral aims.

8. That men and women must be counted as persons, not as mere hands; that they must have some active part in the control of the industry to which their lives are given.

9. That as Christians we should endeavor to give fair opportunity and equal consideration to all men in our industrial life, regardless of race or nationality.

10. We record our conviction that there ought to be a universal system of unemployment insurance for all workers.

Church officials made the resolution public in advance of the assembly's national sessions which begin here Thursday.

Urging the church to take a leading part in shaping the future economic policies of the nation, the resolution adds:

"It is in the arena of economics that the next battles for Christ must be fought."

Small Claim Courts To Give New Yorkers New Deal in Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—Persons with controversies involving such small amounts that it is impracticable for them to resort to law to enforce their rights are to have a New Deal in justice.

Under a bill which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has signed, new small claims courts will be set up in every borough of New York City on Sept. 1, to deal with disputes involving $.6 or less.

Describing the manner in which the new courts will function, Mr. Harry D. Nims, secretary of the New York State Commission on the Administration of Justice, which urged establishment of the courts, asserted today that they would contribute to the important cause of encouraging respect for law.

"Under this new statute the total cost of a case in the new court will be $1.25," Mr. Nims said in an interview over the radio. "There will be no further charge. He who seeks to use the court pays that sum when he makes his claim. If he wins, he is awarded $5 in costs in addition to the amount he sues for, so that in reality those courts are free to those with a just claim. No written complaint or answer is required." Services of lawyers will not be needed in the small claims court, Mr. Nims said, adding that the procedure would be very simple.

Zeppelin Starts 1934 Flying Season

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., May 21 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin started its 1934 flying season May 19 with a two-day cruise over Germany during which it will demonstrate its fitness as a base for glider planes.

On its initial flight of the year, the Graf was in command of Capt. Ernest A. Lehman, right hand man of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the ship's skipper. The Hohenzollern Prince August Wilhelm was a passenger together with a number of National Socialist leaders.

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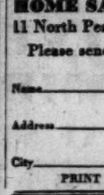
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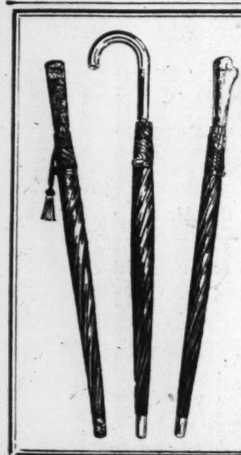
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Darrow Board Declares NRA And Its Purposes Futile

(Continued from Page 1)

based its findings against the NRA are justified. He recommends that a series of review boards be set up to handle them. But the balance of the complaints were dismissed by Mr. Sinclair as coming from those who "lack knowledge of the code and code procedure."

For the new boards he proposes as follows:

(1) That within the NRA a series of review boards be set up to take care of the numerous cases which raise no fundamental issue, but in which the time factor is so vital, and

(2) That a review board of appeals be established by executive order independent of the NRA, to pass upon those fundamental cases which are appealed not only from the NRA review board, but also arise from original complainants to the board itself.

Brands Report as Superficial

He then delivered a sweeping indictment of the board's methods of procedure and joined with the NRA in branding the majority report as being superficial and the result of preconceived prejudice. President Roosevelt is expected to follow Mr. Sinclair's reasoning and conclusions very closely in reaching his decision as to future action.

A second unexpected element in the many cornered dispute is the supplementary report signed by only two members of the board, Mr. Clarence Darrow, the chairman, and Mr. William O. Thompson, most radical of its members. This startling document seriously weakens the main report by doubting the ability of the Federal Trade Commission "to protect the small man" and suggests as the only real solution "a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control."

The sum and substance of this assorted mass of documents is far otherwise than was intended by the Senate insurgents who were originally responsible for establishment of the board. When Senators Borah of Idaho and Nye of North Dakota persuaded General Johnson to institute a review board they expected it would show that small business was being destroyed by the NRA and that it would build up a case of restoring the full force of the antitrust laws

Got What They Wanted

But they get what they anticipated only in partial, hesitating and unsatisfactory fashion. One member of the board denies the validity of complaints except in a small minority of cases. Five members of the board sign the majority report which is by no means conclusive in recommending a return to the antitrust laws, for although it urges this specifically in one place "for the purpose of restoring competition," it says in another place that "all competition is savage, wolfish and relentless."

Finally, two members, including the chairman, scrap the antitrust laws as being just as ineffective as the NRA and go completely over to Socialism in a supplementary report which leads the Senate progressives down a pathway they would never follow.

Thus, while the NRA is left under attack from both Senate insurgents and the Federal Trade Commission for monopolistic tendencies, the Darrow Board, all considered, provides only partial confirmation of these charges, the effectiveness of which is seriously compromised by its internal dissension.

In fact, all that the various documents actually succeed in doing is to bring the controversy before the public in acute, if involved, form while at the same time providing an excellent opportunity to General Johnson and his equally hard-hitting subordinates to strike back at their numerous critics.

Insisted on Delay

That the NRA obtained this opportunity is due entirely to General Johnson's own insistence that the original Darrow report be held up until his answer was ready. The fact that President Roosevelt acceded to this demand is one of several factors which point to his sympathy with the NRA's case and cause it to be generally believed that whatever changes are made in the NRA will be in line with the Sinclair report rather than those recommended by the majority.

Publication of all the documents involved in the controversy brings the long battle over the alleged monopolistic tendencies of the NRA to a logical climax. The issue was first raised in the Senate by Messrs. Borah and Nye. It was taken up by the Federal Trade Commission in an attack directed specifically against the steel code and carried on still further by NRA's own Consumers Advisory Board. The review board was then set up to go to the root of the matter. Now the whole affair is in the open, with Senators Borah and Nye involved as the originators of the board and the Federal Trade Commission brought in both by the board and the NRA in their respective briefs.

The documentary material involved approximates 100,000 words in length, divided about evenly between the Darrow Board and the NRA. Nothing comparable in bulk has been released in Washington since the famous Wickersham Commission report during the Hoover Administration. The press was given two and a half days in advance to digest the material before release and General Johnson devoted two special press conferences to explanation.

That the Darrow Board has every expectation of continuing its investigations is indicated by the fact that it reports on only eight codes, although it had received complaints so far on 18. The report says that 113 complaints already have been heard, while 304 await hearings. It expects to make recommendations soon on six more codes. Whether this ever materializes, however, is doubted here. If the President accepts the contention of both the NRA and Mr. Sinclair, that the board is biased and its conclusions unreliable there would be no occasion for its continued existence.

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Boston Events
TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). With Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming. 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Paul MacGrath in Mordaunt Shairp's play. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"The House of Rothschild," with George Arliss. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Playful Pluto." 12:30, 2:45, 5:00, 7:25, 9:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous," and Zasu Pitts with Ned Sparks in "Private Scandals." Fenway at 12:55, 3:23, 5:18, 8:15. Paramount at 9:14 a. m., 12:05, 2:52, 5:39, 8:28.

FINE ARTS—"Hertha's Awakening." A story of motherhood. "Three Little Pigs" held over. 1:15, 3:20, 5:10, 7:30, 9:35.

BOSTON—"The Party's Over"—in which Stuart Erwin, as a big brother who supports a worthless family, finally follows the example of the abused worm, and turns. Also Marion Nixon in conventional story of good girl entangled with crooks. "The Line-Up." 10:31 a. m., 12:59, 3:27, 5:55, 8:25, 10:55.

KEITH'S—E. W. Hornung's Australian adventurer "Stingaree" portrayed by Richard Dix, with Irene Dunne playing opposite him. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — Wallace Beery in "Viva Villa," a story based on the exploits of the Mexican war lord. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 8:30, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell together again after 18 months, in Kathleen Norris's "Change of Heart." Ginger Rogers and James Dunn also in cast. Nick Parkyakakas heads stage show. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Parisian Impressions." 11:30 a. m., 2:07, 4:44, 7:50, 10:27.

UPTOWN—Lew Ayres in "Let's Be Ritzy," a comedy of a young couple with expensive tastes and a small income. Also Edna Ferber's "Glamour." 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY — Gladys F. Heathcock, 1932 winner of the Mason and Hamlin prize and a candidate this year for the bachelor of music degree, gives piano recital. Brown Hall, 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. Boston Teachers' Club Night. 8:30.

Other Events

HARVARD GERMAN CLUB—Presents Schnitzler's "Der Grune Kakadu." The play will be given in the course of the regular film program this evening at the Fine Arts Theater.

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE—Public meeting in the Old South Meeting House. Rev. Charles H. Pennoyer, superintendent of the Universalist Churches of Vermont, speaks on "International Relations." 7.

TOMORROW

ADVERTISING CLUB—Charles Francis Adams, skipper of the Yankee, will speak at special testimonial lunch to the America's Cup defenders. Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ALLIED YOUTH — Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Mrs. Mary C. Moody will be guest speakers at luncheon at which the establishment of the Allied Youth movement in Boston will be discussed. The movement is attracting large numbers of young people in other cities. Its principal object is to oppose the use of alcoholic beverages. University Club. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Spanish Art," Mrs. Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Mr. Frog Speaks," 11 a. m.; "Little Miss Miyako," 1:30; "More About Birds," 2:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight, becoming threatening, probably with local thundershowers Tuesday; cooler by Tuesday night; gentle to moderate southerly to southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight, probably followed by local thundershowers Tuesday; warmer tonight except on the southeast coast; cooler Tuesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight, probably followed by local thundershowers Tuesday; somewhat warmer in the interior tonight; cooler Tuesday night.

Maine: Cloudy with showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with showers and thunderstorms in the north portion tonight and Tuesday and in the south portion Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight; cooler Tuesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds, becoming moderate southeast or south over the north portion and moderate to fresh south or southwest over the south portion, and slightly overcast weather; Tuesday, mostly overcast, probably with local showers.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Some probability rather general showers middle of week, otherwise generally fair weather indicated, except showers near Canadian border Sunday night or Monday; temperature considerably above normal first of week, cooler North Atlantic States about Tuesday, cooler generally Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	67	New Orleans	74	82
Bermuda	74	78	New York	70	74
Chicago	74	90	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Denver	58	86	Philadelphia	76	92
Helena, Mont.	40	62	St. Louis	72	88
Jacksonville	74	84	St. Paul	60	90
Kansas City	70	90	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	68	80	Washington	74	88
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—9 a. m. May 21.
B—Maximum May 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:07 p. m., Tuesday 6:23 p. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

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Melon Season Finds Boston Too Cool for Business

Market Men Look for Warm Weather to Stimulate Food Demand

The melon season has arrived. Carloads of them—cantaloupes, honeydews and watermelons—are rolling into Boston from southern points. From the Imperial Valley in California come most of the early melons, yet a big shipment of the fruit from Chile and Cuba was received by boat at Boston last week.

Demand for melons, however, according to an official of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, has been slight because of cool weather.

Market men are hoping for warm days soon. They report business conditions poor, but look for a spurt when hot weather arrives.

Native asparagus, due to cool weather, was in comparatively light supply, and prices were again advanced.

Radishes, rhubarb, scallions and spinach were mostly lower due to the combination of increasing supplies and the lack of activity among buyers. Cucumbers and lettuce were slightly less active.

Strawberry sales continued to maintain a high level. This berry season is one of the most profitable of all to wholesalers and retailers. Starting from furthermost southern states, the season creeps northward through the Carolinas up to Maryland. Following the native strawberry season, berries are received up until midsummer from northern points and even Nova Scotia.

Who Said What

Pertinent briefs from speeches in the day's news:

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, at Watertown, Conn.:

"There is an excess of college training . . . which will make it difficult for all college graduates to get positions for some time."

Mr. Albert W. Finlay, vice-president of the Typothetæ of America, at Boston:

"Conduct your business successfully or we'll be calling each other 'comrades' within a year or two."

The Rev. Jones I. J. Corrigan, professor at Boston College, in West Roxbury:

"The attacks on the President's efforts for a minimum wage and collective bargaining for American Labor are the most misguided efforts in present-day American life."

Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, at Providence, R. I.:

"It is to be hoped that the day is near when the business men of New England, other than those in agriculture, will find themselves equally ready to join . . . in similar efforts."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; Museum drawing classes, work by Turner and Girtin. Drawings by inmates of Framingham Reformatory, May 22 and 23 only.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free, and music at 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Paintings and drawings by Donald Carlisle Greason. Through June 21.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions; Roman mosaics; miniature desert scene, displayed at the Boston spring flower show; 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Work by Guild of Textile Weavers. Through May 23.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Henry Orne Rider. Through May 26.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Elizabeth Lee. Also exhibition by Carl Gordon Cutler and Charles Hovey Pepper. Through May 26.

Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Sculpture and drawings by Marta Adams. Through June 3.

Junior League—Exhibition of paintings in gouache of gardens and flower still life by Elna Derbyshire.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. French prints and twentieth century drawings. Through May 31. Oceanic and African sculpture and handicraft; through May 28.

Foster Brother—General exhibition, including colored lithographs.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings and photographs by D. de Paola. Through May 31.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings of "Bohemians of Boston," by Joseph George Valerdo; marines, landscapes and "paper paintings." Through May 31.

Boston Art Club—Pictures and sculptures "never before shown in Boston," by contemporary American artists. Through May 26.

Medici Book and Print Shop—Water colors and drawings by Katharine H. Sturgis; through May 26; water colors by Ehn, June 1 to 16.

Children's Art Center—Oils by Anthony Thieme; colored sculpture by Genevieve Thomas. Through June 13.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Prize-winning and other drawings entered in "Junior Art Competition," conducted by Child-Walker School and the Bookshop.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Sketches from Czechoslovakia by Charles R. Knapp, color prints by Louis Novak and Margaret Patterson.

Copley Society—Exhibition of Round-the-World Photographs, Lumiere Autochromes, painted prints and sketches by H. M. Murdoch, May 21-June 1.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Popular pianist...	Baseball game,	CBS dance music..
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Rome Gardener...	Braves-Cincinnati.	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Studio vocalist...	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	skits; music.....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	Reports; "Sayings"...	Reports; speaker..	Merry-Go-Round ..	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Frolics; vocal trio;	Uncle Bob Sher-	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	dance orchestra..	wood; circus band	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch..	Gene and Glenn..	Just Plain Bill....	Organ recital.....
7:30	Radio Nature League.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air.	Market outlook.....
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Beauty Guild.....
8:00	Jan Garber and his	"Snow Village."	CBS soloist; orch..	Forty Musical Le-
8:15	dance orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	Edwin C. Hill.....	gionaires: band...
8:30	Maple City Four.....	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby, bari-	Double quartet...
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch....	Daly's Orchestra..	tone; Grier Orch..	College-Home talk.
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	WNBH annivers'ry
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	chorus; orch.....	tenor soloist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	20th Century Ideas...	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; guest	Local dance music.
9:45	Local dance music....	Hugh B. Dobbs....	soloists; sketch..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Kennedy, speaker....	Musical program...	Nick Parkyakakas.	Musical Album:
10:45	"The Future League".	Record program....	Reports; music.....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; talks...	Yankee News Serv-	Talk, Rexford G.
11:15	Local dance music...	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	Tugweli .....
11:30	News; "Tennessee	NBC dance music..	CBS dance music..	Sign off.....
11:45	Valley Authority"...	"Public Housing"...	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland.
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Al Bernard, the Minstrel Man.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, Talks from America's Cup luncheon of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, "Puritan Lullaby," operetta, from London, Eng.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Wellesley College verse-speaking choir.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "News From the South," National Advisory Council speakers.
7:45 WAAB, Talk by James Roosevelt, son of the President.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, ERA band concert of unemployed musicians.
8:30 WBZ, Conrad Thibault, baritone; Lois Bennett, soprano; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Maury H. D. Paul; Ray and Bragiotti; Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestrka, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Promenade: Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Ray Perkins; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Strauss's "The Chocolate Soldier," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay, and other soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, "What Business is Thinking," Henry I. Harriman, from dinner of American Association of Advertising Agencies.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Problems and Prospects of American Commerce and Industry," John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
12:00 WNAC, Authors' League Fund program, auspices Song Writers' Association.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Minuet, for String Orchestra ..... Boisoni
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Biset
"The Damnation of Faust," Excerpts ..... Berlioz
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Hans Wiener and his Dance Group
"The Princess and the Frog King" (Overture, "Si j'étais Roi") ..... Adam
Hans Wiener and Dance Group
"The Street Dancers" ("Blues") ..... Krenek
Hans Wiener and Kay Pope
"The Butcher, the Baker, and the Candlestick Maker" ..... Strauss ("Night in Venice," Overture)
Hans Wiener and Dance Group

American Consul Fêted On Eve of Leaving Reich

BERLIN, May 19 (AP)—Mr. George S. Messersmith, who has served here as United States Consul-General, was given a farewell today by the American colony on the eve of his departure to Austria where he becomes United States Minister.

Ambassador William E. Dodd and Mr. Frederick Wirth, president of the American Club, paid tribute to Mr. Messersmith as one of the ablest officers of the American foreign service.

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Much of Interest to Tourist Nestles About Boston's Brim

Includes Oldest Wooden House in the United States and the Birthplaces of Two Presidents—Also a Tree That Resisted Money

Historical Jaunts in New England
Seventh of 10 Articles

Just within a "stone's throw" from Boston are the towns of Dedham, Milton and Quincy. As well as being attractive suburban residential sections they have much else to offer the visitor. There are old houses, birthplaces of famous men, and other interesting historical data which had considerable to do with the building of the nation.

The drive wends its way over Huntington Avenue and along the attractive Jamaicaway to Dedham.

Dedham: Settled in 1636. In September of 1635 a band of 20 from Watertown and Roxbury staked out this village. They first named their new home Contentment, but later changed it to that of an English town, Dedham of Essex.

Although the village was never attacked during King Philip's War, it is said that the first man to fall in this conflict was shot in near-by woods.

Dedham claims to have America's oldest wooden house. It is called the Fairbanks house and was built in 1637 by Jonathan Fairbanks. It offers to the visitor an excellent example of the sturdy houses built in the early days. A short distance from this point is the famous Avery Oak, a tree many years older than the town and of enormous size. When the frigate Constitution was being constructed, the builders offered $70 for this tree, a grand price in those days. The owner, however, refused to sell.

Milton: Just a short "hop" from Dedham. The real business center of this town is located at Milton Lower Mills on the banks of the Neponset River. Here stand the famous mills of the Baker Chocolate Company. One of the plants stands on the site of New England's first factory run by water power. It was a grist mill and was built in 1654. Another unit stands on the site where the first paper mill in the United States was erected.

The Boston News Letter of 1769 carried this advertisement: "The bell cart will go through the city before the end of the month to collect rags for the paper mill at Milton, when all people that will encourage the paper manufacturing may dispose of them."

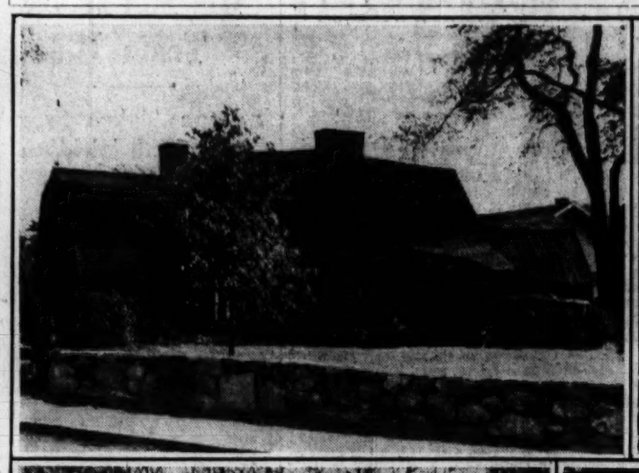
Quincy—Territory first settled here in 1625 was by a Captain Wollaston who established a trading post. The story goes that "in his absence his rebellious servants, led by Thomas Morton, 'that pettifogger from Furnival's Inn,' flung off all authority, declared their independence, every man doing what was right in his own eyes. On May Day, 1627, they flaunted their freedom in the sight of solemn Puritanism by setting up the far-famed May-pole. . . . For this, and also because they sold arms to the savages, Miles Standish, with his army of eight men from Plymouth, scattered them and arrested Morton."

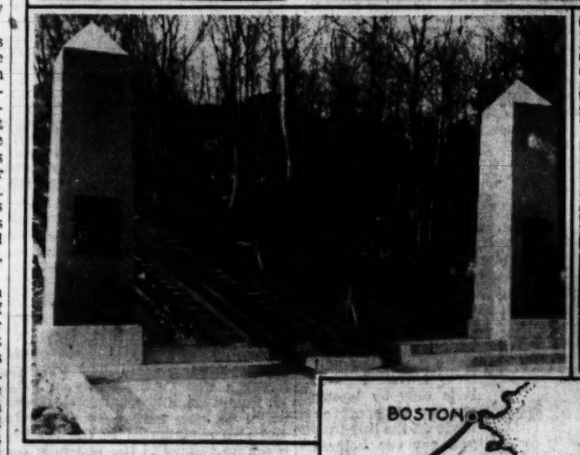
On the outskirts of this city, the derricks of the West Quincy granite quarries may be seen looming against the sky. Here was built the first railroad in America. This was in 1826 and was done in order to facilitate the transporting of the huge granite block being cut for the Bunker Hill Monument. They were carried to the harbor by the motive power of horses and oxen.

This city gave to the United States two of its early Presidents. They were John Adams and John Quincy Adams, born in 1735 and 1767, respectively. The birthplace of these two men stand side by side and prove of much interest to the visitor. Also there is to be seen the President's mansion which was occupied by both men.

Another house with historic interest is the Dorothy Q. house. It was built about 1634 by William Coddington of Boston, who occupied it as a summer resort until exiled for his religious views. It was then passed down to his son, Edward, and father of Dorothy Q. Dorothy Q. later became the wife of John Hancock, famous patriot and statesman, also born in Quincy. The house has some of the old-time furniture and utensils which the various families used. Once within, one feels that the past ages have returned.

Boston Environs Rich in Tradition





By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England Has Its Essence Here

Upper Left—The Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass., Built in 1637. Upper Right—Birthplace of John Adams, Quincy, Mass. Lower Left—Entrance to the First Railway in the United States at West Quincy, Mass. Lower Right—House in Quincy Where John Adams and John Quincy Adams Lived. Lower Center—Map of Route.

Start at Family To Better Morals, Dr. Glueck Holds

Slums Breed Trouble, Probation Authority Tells Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21—A program for combating juvenile delinquency beginning with the family and ranging up through the Federal Government, was outlined Saturday by Dr. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School, at the National Probation Association's convention here.

Dr. Glueck suggested a family guidance center in each community, as clearing house for family problems.

"Each community," he said "should make an audit to determine the extent of its constructive and destructive recreational activities. A community council might be formed of forward-looking residents, and social agencies should be integrated to build up a community culture.

"The municipality, through the police, should act to control or extirpate crime-breeding centers. Each police department should have a crime-prevention bureau. We found that cases sent to clinics early, responded much more readily to treatment than did older cases. Slum clearance will help in crime prevention.

"The State should establish additional facilities for the insane and feeble-minded and enact at least voluntary sterilization laws; legalize birth control data, and set up a children's bureau, similar to that in the Government.

"The Federal Government should drive toward an economic order in which not so many mothers will need to work, and which will provide security against old age and unemployment."

Dr. Glueck precipitated a debate when he outlined his findings regarding juvenile court work in Boston. He said that more than 80 per cent of the boys whose records were studied had continued to commit delinquencies and crimes over a five-year period after they had appeared before the Boston Juvenile Court and had been examined by the Judge Baker Foundation Clinic.

In reply, Judge Harry L. Eastman of the Cleveland Juvenile Court said Dr. Glueck did not take into consideration fully the functions and limitations of juvenile courts; that the Boston court was not considered outstanding in juvenile work, contrary to Dr. Glueck's belief and that the Boston court was not typical, in that it served a downtown area of high criminal incidence and low-living standards.

Dr. Glueck agreed that family and community influences surrounding most of the 1000 boys studied were bad. Illiteracy among the parents was 29 per cent, compared with 3 per cent in the State as a whole.

Economic relief had been given 88 per cent of the families, and 40 per cent of the mothers worked. Only 14 per cent of the homes in the neighborhood were clean and healthful, he said.

Admitting it was difficult to determine definite causes and suggest specific remedies, Dr. Glueck advised a "many-sided attack" which he said would bring good social results over a period of time.

Closer relation of the court and the anti-crime clinic was advisable, he believed. In Massachusetts, he asserted, the clinic's function was largely diagnostic; then it washed its hands of the case. The clinical experts should participate in the treatment of cases, he argued.

South Carolina Cuts $3,000,000 from Debt Despite Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By June 30 South Carolina will have shaved $3,000,000 off its $9,361,000 deficit through a series of payments made during the State's period of greatest economic stress, a statement issued by Mr. J. M. Smith, state auditor, discloses.

Provisions made at the past three sessions of the General Assembly have enabled the State to reduce its debt and definitely emerge from a period of financial adversity well on the road toward a cash operating basis, the statement continued.

Two payments totaling $770,000 have been made from current revenue set aside by an act of the 1932 Legislature to retire the $5,000,000 state deficit with which South Carolina found itself incumbered at the beginning of the economic debacle.

Additional sums were allocated from current 1933-34 revenues to retire $2,591,000 in state teachers' notes issued over a year ago when South Carolina was unable to obtain its customary annual loan because of the generally unsettled condition of the money market.

Chinese Build Highway Links To Effect Unity

Government Officials Study Problems in Shensi Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—To bring China's vast northwestern hinterland into closer relations with the rest of the country was the aim of a group of high ranking Government officials who left Nanking for Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, on an extended investigation tour. Included in the party were Mr. Tai Chi-tao, chairman of the Examination Yuan, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance.

These officials were working in collaboration with the Chinese National Economic Council and its group of League of Nations advisers. Pioneering work in conservation, agriculture and village planning has already been inaugurated by the council headquarters in Shensi and the investigators will report on these activities.

Besides Shensi, the provinces of Kansu, Ninghsia, Chinghai and Szechuan were to be visited with a view to studying political and industrial problems. These regions have a total area of 1,350,000 square miles and contain half the population of China.

Settlement is uneven, however, for while Szechuan, known as "the Texas of China," supports a population of 52,000,000, the province of Chinghai, though five times as large, has only about 1,000,000 people living within its borders.

Chinghai (also spelled Tsinghai) was a part of China before the Christian era but was not elevated to the status of province until the country was reorganized under Nationalist control in 1928. The main gateway leading from Kansu into Tibet, it is famous as the place where the best wool in China is produced for export.

In line with the policy of the Nanking government to concentrate upon the development of communications as an essential step toward national unity, plans have been made for building 9000 miles of highway throughout the northwestern provinces at a total cost of $8,000,000.

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Smart Woollen Backless BRASSIERE. Colours: White/Navy, White/Red, White / Nigger, Navy / White, Royal / White, Peach / Navy, Sky / Navy, Gold / White, Nigger / White, Natural / Nigger, Scarlet / White, Pearl Grey / red, Grey / Navy. Price 10/9
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Bowdoin Edges Northeastern In N. E. Track Meet

Boston College, Two-Year Titlists Displaced—Records Broken

N. E. Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet Team Standing—1934

Team	Pts
Bowdoin	26
Northeastern	24½
M. I. T.	17½
Maine	16
Rhode Island	15
Boston College	12½
Springfield	11½
Brown	10
Holy Cross	9
Amherst	7
Colby	5
New Hampshire	4
Williams	3
Bates	2
Mass. Aggies	1
Tufts	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21—Bowdoin succeeded Boston College as the New England Intercollegiate Track and Field champion here Saturday. Boston College had held the title during the past two years. The Maine contingent was forced to the limit to outscore a strong Northeastern team and surpassed the latter by the close score of 26 points to 24½.

The last event on the program, the pole vault, decided the meet. Bowdoin led Northeastern by 1½ points at this time and both had a man entered in the event. J. D. Crowell represented Bowdoin and C. J. Urban vaulted for Northeastern, but since they tied with four others for second place, the point margin remained unchanged.

Two meet records, the running broad jump and running high jump, were toppled. L. S. Parks of Springfield jumped 24ft. ⅝in. to break the mark of 23ft. 10¼in. made by H. T. Worthington of Dartmouth, in 1915. J. I. Sandler of Northeastern soared over the running high jump bar at 6ft. 3⅝in. to break the 6ft. 1⅝in. record of S. K. Urner of Williams, made in 1932.

Philip G. Good of Bowdoin equaled the 220-yard low hurdle mark of 24s. made by H. G. Steinbrenner of Tech in 1927. He tied the mark in the final heat of the next to the last running event of the meet. Good and John McManus of Boston College were double winners, the former winning both hurdles and the latter the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Parks of Springfield, W. Howard Niblock of Bowdoin and K. D. Black of Maine scored eight points each. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by John McManus, Boston College; Tom Gilligan, Holy Cross, second; Richard Bell, M. I. T., third; L. S. Parks, Springfield, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by John McManus, Boston College; Richard Bell, M. I. T., second; L. S. Parks, Springfield, third; G. L. Cunningham, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—22 1-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by T. J. Ring, Holy Cross; R. H. Ellis, Northeastern, second; V. G. Marvin, Bowdoin, third; M. E. Murphy, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—49 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by K. D. Black, Maine; J. W. Marsh, Maine, second; R. W. Pearce, Brown, third; M. M. Jenkins, M. I. T., fourth. Time—1m. 56 4-5s.

One Mile Run—Won by M. M. Jenkins, M. I. T.; E. T. Black, Maine, second; H. C. Saunders, Maine, third; R. Kelly, Rhode Island, fourth. Time—4m. 26s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. C. Versey, Colby; M. Cotter, Rhode Island, second; R. E. Mann, M. I. T., third; R. V. Murray, Mass. State, fourth. Time—9m. 47 3-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by P. G. Good, Bowdoin; C. W. Allen, Bowdoin, second; F. B. Smead, Amherst, third; Neal Holland, Boston College, fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by P. G. Good, Bowdoin; A. H. Funston, New Hampshire, second; A. H. Hakanson, Northeastern, third; C. W. Allen, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—24s. (Ties meet record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by L. S. Parks, Springfield, 24ft. ⅝in. (new meet record); S. T. Johnson, M. I. T., second, 23ft.; H. Keller, Bates, third, 22ft. 8¾in.; W. H. Soule, Bowdoin, fourth, 22ft. 8¼in.

Running High Jump—Won by J. I. Sandler, Northeastern, height 6ft. 3⅜in. (new record); L. M. Smith, Springfield, A. J. Komich, Northeastern, tied for second, 6ft. 2⅝in.; G. J. Connor, Boston College, and G. D. Ray, M. I. T., tied for fourth at 5ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by W. H. Niblock, Bowdoin, 48ft. 1½in.; G. W. Millbrandt, Northeastern, second, 47ft. 4in.; R. E. Lamberton, Williams, third, 46ft. 2½in.; D. Zaitz, Boston College, fourth, 45ft. 7in.

Hammer Throw—Won by H. Dreyer, Rhode Island, 167ft. 9in.; D. E. Favor, Maine, second, 158ft. 5¼in.; J. M. Burrows, Amherst, third, 145ft. 2½in.; G. W. Millbrandt, Northeastern, fourth, 144ft. 6½in.

Discus Throw—Won by R. W. Hadley, Northeastern, 138ft. 10¼in.; W. H. Niblock, Bowdoin, second, 135ft. 4in.; G. W. Millbrandt, Northeastern, third, 132ft. 9⅞in.; A. J. Bauer, Williams, fourth, 128ft. 11¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by J. Hunt, Rhode Island, 182ft. ½in.; R. S. Hawkey, Amherst, second, 181ft. 6¾in.; S. N. Burgess, Brown, third, 177ft. 4½in.; L. C. Brown, fourth, 174ft. 8¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by Joseph Buonanno, Brown, 12ft. 5¾in.; G. S. Donnan, M. I. T., S. Capalbo, Rhode Island, J. D. Crowell, Bowdoin, R. MacLean, Tufts, E. C. J. Urban, Northeastern, and E. W. Farmer, Springfield, tied for second at 12ft.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	38	11	.776
Missions	29	20	.592
Hollywood	26	21	.553
San Francisco	26	22	.542
Sacramento	23	25	.479
Oakland	22	27	.449
Seattle	14	33	.298
Portland	13	32	.289

Results May 19

Los Angeles 10, Missions 1.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.
Portland 7, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 2.

Results May 20

Los Angeles 7, Missions 5.
Los Angeles 7, Missions 4.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.
Hollywood 6, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 4, Portland 1.
Oakland 6, Portland 5.
Sacramento 10, Seattle 7.
Seattle 3, Sacramento 1.

College Rifle Result

D. C. Nat. Guard 2392, Annapolis 2371.

Amusements

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Hit the Ball Down to Get It Up

Improving Your Golf ▲ Eleventh of 12 Articles

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"HIT the ball down to get it up." In this paradoxical golfing maxim lies the secret of chip shots, compressed into one neat sentence by Arthur C. Havers, the only British golfer who has won the "open" championship in the last 11 years.

"Seventy-five per cent of handicap players do the very reverse," went on the popular professional of the Sandy Lodge Golf Club, when I posed to him recently the oft-repeated question of golfers. How can I improve my game?

"People seem to think," he said, "that the ball should be lifted up by some effort on their part, while the real truth is, of course, that the matter of raising the ball into the air has been attended to beforehand by the club-maker."

In playing chip shots—by which is meant any shot with an iron onto the green from a distance of some 50 yards or less—Havers declares that there are three main causes for error. The first is the use of the wrong club, the second the adopting of a stance that makes correct play impossible, and the third an excessive but understandable keenness to follow the flight of the ball with the eye.

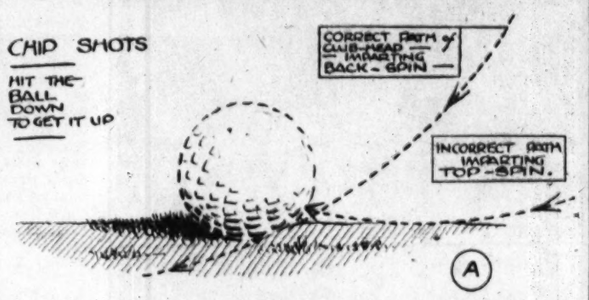
The Havers dictum in golf is "Simplicity Pays," and, in the consideration of chips, it can be expanded into a rule: Always play the straightforward shot. By that is meant the easiest shot possible, all factors considered. The more loft there is on the club, the greater the opportunity for mistakes, so Havers' teaching to the handicap golfer amounts to a firm instruction to use the club with the least loft whenever you can. The greater the angle of the club face, the harder it is to regulate the flight and run of the ball.

Remember, says Havers, there is nearly always some lateral spin, as well as backspin, on the ball after it has been lofted, and this rotation tends to alter the course of the sphere after it has pitched. The lower the loft of the club, then, the more likely is the ball to follow a straight line to the pin.

Chips onto the green, frequently over hazards, are played with a mashie-niblick, a mashie, or occasionally a niblick, or a No. 3 or No. 4 iron. Which club to use depends, of course, upon what lies between the ball and the hole. If a high trajectory is demanded by an embarrassing bunker, then out comes the niblick, while the mashie-niblick is at hand for a shot of lower elevation. The only difference in play between these two implements is obtained by the angle at which the club heads are set.

For chip shots it is of the utmost importance that the blade of the club should be square with the target aimed at, whether this be the pin, in the case of a straightforward shot, or a point on some slope for which allowance has to be made. It is essential that the head and eyes should be kept perfectly still while the shot is being played, and Havers recommends that the striker should allow the ball to cover at least two-thirds of its journey before looking up to follow its progress.

This is just the Havers way of saying, "Keep your eye on the ball," "Hit past your chin," and "Don't lift your head." Some people can hit a golf ball when they are not looking at it. There is a blind golfer in Britain who can play a round on full-sized links in 77, and there are trick-shot experts who can blindfold themselves and drive the ball off the forehead of their best friend; but the handicap golfer overestimates his capabilities when he attempts to make contact with the club head at a point from which his eye has wandered. You and I have not "grooved" our swings so perfectly that we can count upon hitting invisible balls. So an important prelude to the quest for better golf is to take more notice of the stationary ball and less of the moving one.



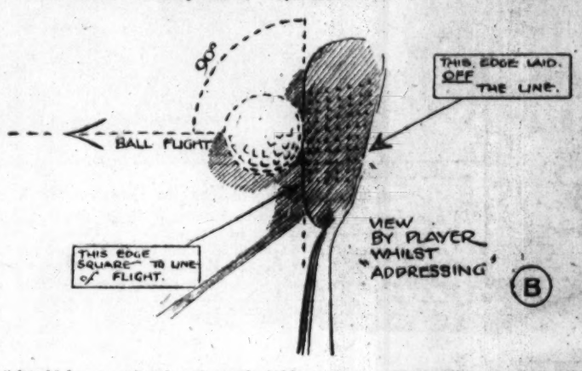
"The stance for chip shots," says Havers, "should be as natural and comfortable as possible, the feet being close together and fairly close to the ball. This position enables the club head to travel straight up and down along the line of flight. The alignment of the ball, in relation to the feet, is determined by the amount of loft required. For greater elevations the ball may be opposite any point between the heel and toe of the left foot, and when a lower shot is desired a stance should be adopted with the ball more centrally situated.

"The weight of the body should be mainly on the left foot, so that the tendency to sway may be avoided and body movement reduced to a minimum. A very slight hip movement is required for these shots—just sufficient to avoid any stillness that might upset the rhythm of the swing. The shaft of the club should be gripped firmly and the club head taken back comfortably far so that it can be dropped onto the ball with steadily increasing acceleration, according to the distance which has to be covered. By taking the club comfortably far back, you overcome the tendency to make a short stab at the ball, which may lead to any sort of a 'foozle.' There must be no semblance of a jerk. At the same time, the club should never be taken so far back that the player is forced to 'spare' the blow at impact. Last moment deceleration is fatal.

"It is essential when gripping the club that the sense of the firmness that is required for the blow should be felt, as it were, in the fingers. This may sound a trifle mysterious until you think it out. Then you realize that it is an essential part of the art of hitting.

"No matter what the shot is, the club head must always be played at and through the ball, and never must there be any checking of the club head on impact. It is a great help to have the right elbow touching the right side of the body very lightly during almost the entire shot; indeed the elbow only leaves the body to allow the arms to follow through past the ball.

"In cases where the ball is near the green and slight loft merely is required, a straighter-faced club, such as a No. 2 or No. 3 iron, can be used with advantage for a chip shot. With one of these implements, the shot is best played with the ball a little more off the right foot and the face of the club 'hooded' to allow for the position of the hands, which are slightly in advance of the blade. By 'hooding' is meant bringing the remote end of the lofted blade forward, so that it is level with the heel of the club.



"In chip shots it is important to have the toe of the club facing off the line along which the ball is to travel. Indeed, it is only by laying the top edge of the blade off the line that you get the bottom edge of the club square to the hole. This is a most important matter in using very lofted clubs, because the width of the blade is so much greater at the toe than at the heel."

To show exactly what he means, Havers then drew the diagram reproduced here.

"Considerable practice is advantageous, I might almost say necessary," concluded Havers, "for the regulation of the swing in a chip shot, and the stroke delivered should be a decisive, rhythmic blow, though differing from the generous sweep and follow-through of a wooden club shot."

How's that for a lucid explanation of the chip and a finger-post to better golf? No mention has been made of chip shots onto the green out of bunkers—a shot which handicap golfers are called upon to execute more than any other type of play. This shot comes under the heading of bunker play. And bunker play, whether near to or remote from the green, is another story. The average chip shot has far more technique than bunker shots.

Illinois Wins Big Ten Track Team Honors

Indiana Takes Second Place With Michigan Coming In Third

Big Ten Track Meet Championship

College	Points	College	Points
Illinois	45	Wisconsin	17
Indiana	40.6	Ohio State	17
Michigan	28.6	Purdue	16.6
Northwestern	27.1	Chicago	9.1
Iowa	17	Minnesota	7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 21—Though it won only two firsts in 15 events, Illinois captured the team title in the thirty-fourth annual outdoor track and field championships here Saturday held by the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. The Illini, scoring several times in some contests, compiled a total of 45 points to defeat Indiana, which scored 40.6 points. Some 10,000 spectators saw three Big Ten records broken under ideal conditions.

Michigan was forced into third place with 28.6 points when Willis F. Ward '35, who was counted on to be a winner in several of four events, was forced out of competition. He faltered in the 100-yard dash, in which he was the favorite. He started in the 120-yard high hurdles and retired after the first hurdle. His victory in the running broad jump was due to a performance of 23ft. 2¼in., scored in the preliminaries Friday. He tied for last place in the running high jump.

Indiana won seven first places and accounted for two of the three Big Ten records broken. The Hoosier strength was most notable in Ivan W. Fuqua '34, and Charles C. Hornbostel '34, who were double winners and also contributed to the record-breaking victory in the one-mile relay. Fuqua broke the Conference standard for the 440-yard dash around two turns when he was timed in 47.8s. The old mark was made by Fuqua, 48.6. He also won the 220-yard dash in 21.7s. He was the title defender in both events.

Close battles were given Hornbostel in the half-mile and mile runs in which he successfully defended the titles. He won the half in 1m. 53.8s., challenged to the last by William W. Bloor '34 of Ohio State. He captured the mile in 4m. 23.8s., with Harvey H. Smith '34 of Michigan forcing him to the finish.

The Indiana relay team, rivaled by Ohio State most of the way, sped to a new record with Fuqua crossing the line for the time of 3m. 15.9s. Ohio State was also within the old record, held at 3m. 18.5s by Michigan since 1931. The Hoosier runners were Donald D. Harpold '34, C. W. Bicking '35, Hornbostel and Fuqua.

A. C. "Chin" Kamm '35 of Illinois set a new mark in the 16-pound shotput with a toss of 49ft. 11in. The old standard was 49ft. 8½in., set by C. L. Munn of Minnesota in 1932.

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. Hunter Russell '34, Illinois; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second; Robert H. Lamb '34, Michigan, third; Verne M. Eckert '35, Illinois, fourth; Willis F. Ward '36, Michigan, fifth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash (One turn)—Won by Ivan W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; Verne M. Eckert '35, Illinois, second; F. Hunter Russell '34, Illinois, third; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, fourth; H. L. Block '35, Chicago, fifth. Time—21.7s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Ivan W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; George F. Arnold '34, Ohio State, second; Sidney W. Dean '34, Iowa, third; Harold T. Ellerby '34, Michigan, fourth; Donald D. Harpold '34, Indiana, fifth. Time—47.8s. (New Big Ten record around two turns.)

880-Yard Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; William W. Bloor '34, Ohio State, second; Jack M. Fleming '36, Northwestern, third; Harvey H. Smith '34, Michigan, fourth; Clifford B. Smith '35, Ohio State, fifth. Time—1m. 53.8s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; Harvey H. Smith '34, Michigan, second; George C. Farley '35, Northwestern, third; C. E. Moore '36, Purdue, fourth; M. B. Gordon '35, Iowa, fifth. Time—4m. 23.8s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Charles C. Popejoy '34, Purdue; Wayne Slocum '36, Minnesota, second; Neree D. Alix '36, Michigan, third; J. J. Dufresne '35, Illinois, fourth; C. D. Price '36, Ohio State, fifth. Time—9m. 33s.

One-mile relay—Won by Indiana (Donald D. Harpold '34, C. W. Bicking '35, Charles C. Hornbostel '34 and Ivan W. Fuqua '34); Ohio State, second; Northwestern, third; Michigan, fourth; Illinois, fifth. Time—3m. 15.9s. (New Big Ten record)

120-yard high hurdles—Won by Kenneth J. F. Sandbach '35, Purdue; Graham R. Moulton '36, Iowa, second; R. W. Clark '35, Wisconsin, third; W. F. Stuewe '36, Wisconsin, fourth; D. P. Cook '36, Ohio State, fifth. Time—15.1s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles (One Turn)—Won by Oliver H. Duggins '34, Northwestern; John J. Berwanger '36, Chicago, second; Graham R. Moulton '36, Iowa, third; R. W. Clark '35, Wisconsin, fourth; Crain P. Portman '36, Illinois, fifth. Time—24.4s.

Running High Jump—Tied for first, second and third, Malcolm A. Read '34 and Ernest C. Pieschner '36, Northwestern, and Daniel F. Caldemeyer '36, Indiana, 6ft. 1in.; tied for fourth and fifth, Willis F. Ward '35, Michigan, John W. Roberts '34, Chicago, and Lewis T. Dorrington '36, Wisconsin, 6ft.

Pole Vault—Won by S. M. Divich '34, Indiana, 13ft. 2in.; R. W. Seely '34, Illinois, second, 12ft. 8in.; Ward S. Parker '36, Wisconsin, third, 12ft. 6in.; E. J. Carter '34, Purdue, John W. Roberts '34, Chicago, David S. Hunn '36, Michigan, George E. Tobias '34 and Charles R. Rudolph '35, Northwestern, tied for fourth and fifth, 12ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Willis F. Ward '35, Michigan, 23ft. 2¼in.; A. O. Adams '35, Illinois, second, 23ft. 11¾in.; tied for third and fourth, John J. Berwanger '36, Chicago, and O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, 22ft. 11¼in.; Francis X. Cretzmeyer '35, Iowa, fifth, 22ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by A. C. Kamm '35, Illinois, 49ft. 11in. (new Big Ten record); David F. Cook '34, Illinois, second, 49ft. 1in.; I. F. Robow '36, Wisconsin, third, 47ft. 8½in.; G. V. Neal '35, Ohio State, fourth, 47ft. 5in.; William I. Friemuth '36, Minnesota, fifth, 47ft.

Discus Throw—Won by Westley F. Busbee '34, Indiana, 145ft. 10in.; E. Widmer Etchells '36, Michigan, second, 142ft. 5½in.; I. F. Robow '36, Wisconsin, third, 138ft. 5½in.; William I. Friemuth '36, Minnesota, 137ft. 7in.; A. C. Kamm '35, Illinois, 134ft. 8in.

Javelin Throw — Won by Mark A. Panther '36, Iowa, 208ft. 2in.; Duane A. Purvis '35, Purdue, second, 200ft. 8in.; V. J. Van Meter '35, Illinois, third, 177ft. 2¾in.; Oliver M. Olson '34, Northwestern, fourth, 176ft. 7in.; Robert J. Kosichek '35, Michigan, 176ft. 4¾in.

France in Clean Sweep

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—France's renovated Davis Cup team surprised itself with a clean sweep over Austria, 5 to 0, in the series completed yesterday. The veterans, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, scored the clinching victory in doubles Saturday but yesterday Christian Boussus and Andre Merlin piled up two unneeded triumphs. Boussus defeated G. von Metaxa, 19-year-old Austrian, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, while Merlin conquered Franz Matejka, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

U. S. Poloists Lose Another

NORTON, Eng., May 21 (AP)—The invading United States polo team, although playing the best game since its arrival, Saturday lost its fourth straight match to the Beaufort four, 10 to 9.

Lilienthal Wins First Prize

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 21 (AP)—Andor Lilienthal of Paris, native of Hungary, emerged yesterday as winner of first prize in the international chess masters' tournament in a field of 16 competitors,

Far Eastern A. A. Replaced by The A.A.A. of Orient

MANILA, P. I., May 21 (AP)—The Far Eastern Athletic Association, under which the Oriental Olympics have been held since 1913, was wrecked today upon Japanese insistence that Manchoukuo be admitted.

With the Chinese, who walked out of a meeting of the association yesterday, absent, Japanese and Filipino representatives voted to dissolve the organization and form the "Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient." They laid plans to hold "Oriental championship games" under auspices of the new association at Tokyo in 1938 and in Manila in 1942.

Philippine delegates agreed that the Japanese sponsored state of Manchoukuo should be immediately notified of the new organization and admitted upon formal application. Other Oriental nations will be invited to join but Kintaro Abe, spokesman for the Japanese, blocked specific instructions to invite China saying "the Chinese delegates have not coöperated."

William Sung, secretary of the China National Amateur Athletic Association, referred to the organization as "a frameup" and called it "farcial." Sung commented two of the five members could not dissolve the association. China, Indo-China and Java were not represented at the session.

"The Philippines are pretty well tied to Japan's apron strings," the Chinese representative said.

The Chinese walked out of yesterday's meeting when the Philippines and Japan voted to amend the constitution to permit a majority to admit a new member to the association.

Chicago Makes Clean Sweep In Big Ten Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 21—University of Chicago made a clean sweep of three titles in the annual tennis championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association ending here Saturday after three days of play. Max Davidson '34, captain of the Maroon court team, captured the singles crown. Paired with Trevor D. Weiss '35, Davidson aided in defense of the doubles crown they won last year. In point compilations, the Maroons showed 14 against 11½ for University of Michigan in second place.

Davidson, who was runner up for the singles title a year ago, defeated Seymour Siegel '35 of Michigan in the singles final, 6—3, 6—3. Though the score looked somewhat decisive the contest was close and interesting all the way. The Chicagoan's powerful baseline driving and overhead smashing contributed to his advantage.

Weiss and Davidson were likewise given good opposition in the doubles, requiring three sets for a decision over Paul E. Scherer '35 and Roy E. Huber '36, Minnesota, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

Other teams scored as follows: Ohio 6½, Minnesota 6, Illinois 5, Purdue and Wisconsin 4 each, and Northwestern and Iowa 2 each.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	9	.667
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Detroit	14	13	.519
Washington	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Boston	13	15	.464
Philadelphia	12	15	.444
Chicago	9	16	.360

Results May 19

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 8, Detroit 3.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 14, Philadelphia 10.

Results May 20

Boston 8, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 6, New York 5.
Washington 4, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 7.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	20	11	.645
St. Louis	19	11	.633
Pittsburgh	16	10	.615
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	9	17	.346
Cincinnati	6	21	.222

Results May 19

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 6, Cincinnati 5.

Results May 20

Boston 1, Cincinnati 0 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 16, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 9, New York 5.

Switzerland Wins 5 to 0

LUCERNE, Switz., May 21 (AP)—Switzerland's Davis Cup tennis team completed its conquest of India yesterday, winning the last two singles matches to make a clean sweep of the series, 5 to 0. Hector C. Fischer defeated Mohamed Sleem, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3, and M. Ellmer defeated Bhandari, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3. The Swiss doubles team of Fischer and W. Steiner clinched the series Saturday by defeating the Indian combination of Bhandari and Browne, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

Seventeenth Game to Alekhine

BAD KISSINGEN, Germany, May 21 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogoljubow resumed play yesterday in the world chess championship match. Dr. Alekhine won the game, the seventeenth of a series, in 41 moves. The score to date: Alekhine 6, Bogoljubow 1, drawn 10.

Harvard Track Men Force Eli To Take Defeat

Three Records Broken by Harvard Athletes—Yale Yearlings Win

Harvard alternated with Yale for the seventh consecutive year yesterday, taking the track and field meet in the Harvard Stadium Saturday by a score of 78 to 57. The Yale freshmen consoled the Eli in a slight measure by topping the Crimson yearlings, 68½ to 66½. Three meet records were broken, all in the field events, and two new running marks were established.

John H. Dean '34, varsity football captain last fall, broke the shotput and discus marks of 47 ft. 1½ in., and 152 ft. 1 in. to 48 ft. 1⅞ in. and 157 ft. 7¾ in., respectively. The shotput mark had been established back in 1924 by C. A. Eastman of Harvard. The other meet record smashed was the javelin mark of 188 ft. 5 in. set by Harry B. Combs '35S of Yale, last year, when Howard Huntington '34 threw the spear 192 ft. 2½ in.

New records in the 1600 and 3200-meter runs were automatically registered by John P. Scheu '35 and Robert S. Playfair '36, respectively, because it was the first time these distances had been run in dual meets.

Double winners besides Dean were Karl D. Warner '34S in the 200 and 400-meter dashes and Keith S. Brown '35, who won the pole vault and shared first place in the high jump with a team mate, Julian S. Barrett '34S. Nine of the first-place victors were seniors competing in their last dual meet. The summary:

100-Meter Dash

First Heat—Won by Carl A. Pescosolido '34 (H); Arthur F. Duffey '36 (H) second; Benjamin H. Short '36S (Y) third. Time—11s.

Second Heat—Won by Edwin E. Calvin '35 (H); Norman L. Cahners '36 (H) second; Erskine E. Smith '35S (Y) third. Time—11s.

Final—Won by Calvin (H); Pescosolido second; Smith third. Time—10.8s.

200-Meter Dash

First Heat—Won by Edwin E. Calvin '35 (H); Karl D. Warner '34S (Y), second; Edmund M. Ingersoll '35 (Y), third. Time—22.2s.

Second Heat—Won by William E. Estes '34 (Y); Chester K. Litman '35 (H), second; Erskine E. Smith '35 (Y), third. Time—22.6s.

Final—Won by Warner (Y); Calvin (H), second; Ingersoll (Y), third. Time—21.8s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by Karl D. Warner '34S (Y); John M. Morse '34 (H), second; Prescott Wintersteen '34 (H), third. Time—49.2s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Anthony A. Bliss '36 (H); Spellman Prentice '34 (Y), second; James M. Estabrook '34 (H), third. Time—1m. 55.4s.

1600-Meter Run—Won by John P. Scheu '35 (H); William E. Tracy '34S (Y), second; Alfred B. Hallowell '34 (H), third. Time—4m. 18s. (Harvard and dual meet record.)

3200-Meter Run—Won by Robert S. Playfair '36 (H); Charles F. Woodard '35 (H), second; Allen H. Minor '35 (Y), third. Time—9m. 37s. (Harvard and dual meet record.)

110-Meter High Hurdles

First heat—Won by John J. Hayes '34 (H); Henry R. Withington '35 (H) second. Time—15.4s.

Second heat—Won by Richard C. Hayes '36 (H); David C. Crawford '36 (H) second. Time 16.2s.

Final—Won by J. Hayes (H); Withington (H) second; Crawford (H) third. Time 16s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles

First heat—Won by Arthur H. Frank '36S (Y); Charles E. Dunbar '35S (Y) second; Henry R. Withington '35 (H) third. Time—25.4s.

Second heat—Won by Richard C. Hayes '36 (H); Charles F. Pierson '34 (Y) second; Andrew J. McCrudden '34 (Y) third. Time 24.6s.

Final—Pierson (Y); Dunbar (Y) second; R. Hayes (H) third. Time 24.2s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Thomas H. Ritzman '36 (Y), 23ft. 3 5-8in.; Wyndham L. Hasler '34 (H) second, 23ft. 1¾in.; Roe B. McKennie '34 (Y) third, 22ft. 11¼in.

Running High Jump—Tie for first between Keith S. Brown '35 (Y) and Julian S. Barrett '34S (Y), 5ft. 11in.; Robert C. Hall '36 (H) third, 5ft. 9in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by John H. Dean '34 (H), 48ft. 1⅞in. (new Harvard and dual meet record); John J. Healey Jr. '34 (H) second, 45ft. 4½in.; Alexander H. Forman '34 (Y) third, 45ft. 1¾in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Hilman B. Holcombe '34 (Y) 167ft. 6in.; Norman L. Cahners '36 (H) second, 157ft. 9¾in.; Gloster B. Aaron '34 (Y) third, 156ft. ½in.

Discus Throw—Won by John H. Dean '34 (H.) 157ft. 7¾in. (New Harvard and meet record); John J. Healey Jr. '34 (H) second, 155ft. 3½in.; Malcolm Millard '36 (H) third, 143ft. 2¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Howard Huntington '34, 192ft. 2½in. (New Harvard and dual meet record); Richard C. Johnson '36 (H) second, 188ft. 4⅛in.; Allan E. Wahigren '34 (H) third, 183ft. 8½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Keith S. Brown '35 (Y) 13ft. 10in.; Wirt L. Thompson '34 and Frank E. Pierce '34 (Y) tie for second, 13ft. 7in.

Edmonton Grads Win 100—39

EDMONTON, Alta., May 21 (AP)—The Edmonton grads, women's basketball champions of Canada and holders of the Underwood International trophy, today were overwhelming favorites to win their second-straight match from the Spencer Coals, of Chicago, tonight, and end their unofficial series for the North American championship. The grads buried the visitors under a 100-to-39-score Saturday night in the first game. Joel MacDonald was the grads' star with 22 points, while Rae Levine scored half of the Chicago total and played a great floor game. The Coals led 15—10 at the end of the first quarter, but never threatened thereafter.

Venzke Breaks Record

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP) — Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania's speedy miler, Saturday broke the American three-quarter mile record in a special race preceding the Penn-Princeton baseball game on Franklin Field. Venzke covered the distance in 3m. 2.3s., bettering the mark of 3m. 2.8s. made by Tommy Conneff on Travers Island, N. Y., 39 years ago.

Cornell Nine Bests Eli and Holds Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 21—Cornell University nine clung to first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing here Saturday by defeating Yale varsity, 7 to 2. The triumph left the Ithacans with a record of six victories and three defeats for the season and it was the second time the leaders have beaten the Eli. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cornell	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	x	7	8	3
Yale	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	5

Batteries—Pasto and Johnson; Fitz, Harrington and Lynch, Kline. Losing pitcher—Fitz. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK May 21—Columbia remained in the running for the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball title Saturday by winning both ends of a doubleheader from Dartmouth by scores of 5 to 4 and 12 to 11. The second contest went 10 innings. Bill Meisel pitched all seven innings of the opener and the last five innings of the second game, getting credit for both victories. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Columbia	4	0	0	0	0	1	x	5	4	1
Dartmouth	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	8	1

Batteries—Meisel and Brominski; Miller and Bennett, Clark. Umpires—Browne and Birmingham. Time—1h. 32m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Columbia	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	15	4
Dartmouth	0	2	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	11	12	4

Batteries—De Bettencourt, Gannett, Meisel and Brominski; Roundey, Olson, Miller and Bennett, Clark. Winning pitcher—Meisel. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Birmingham and Browne.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—With Andrew Barton pitching, the University of Pennsylvania won an Eastern League baseball game from Princeton here Saturday before an Alumni Day crowd of about 12,000. The score of the game was 5 to 1. It was Barton's third victory of the season. Princeton made only five hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	x	5	10	3
Princeton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5

Batteries—Barton, Harrington and Lynch; Kammer and Follansbee. Winning pitcher—Barton. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—2h.

Boussus Defeats Perry

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—Christian Boussus, leading French Davis Cup player, today defeated Fred Perry, ace of the defending English team, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, in a Franco-English team series played as a prelude to the French championships opening Friday. It was the left-handed Boussus's first victory over the man generally acclaimed as the world's leading amateur player. H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Perry's English partner, easily defeated Andre Merlin, France's other Davis Cup singles player, 6—1, 7—5.

Penn Crews in Clean Sweep

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP)—Three boatloads of University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, rowing into the teeth of a head-on wind, Saturday made a clean sweep in

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.
The Mayflower
Tea-Room and Café
Manchester's restaurant of refinement
1055 ELM STREET

top honors of a three-event, four-cornered regatta on the Schuylkill. Pulling over the Henley mile-and-five-sixteenths course, crews from Marietta College of Ohio, Manhattan, and Rutgers divided second places behind the

The Home Forum

More Stately Mansions

FRED WILCOX said: "You take the old Harkness place, now." I took and considered it as Fred spiked a joist in place, each hammer stroke ringing like a plucked harp string. The old Harkness place stood on Great Meadow Road, foursquare, red-clapboarded and solid under tall elms. A lilac thicket mounded against one side; its three doors, under their leaded fanlights, faced east, south and west; beyond the arched carriage shed and the barn, weathered a soft gray-brown, the long, smooth fields and orchard rows fell slowly to the green swales and ox-bow of Penny Brook. Fred's hammer sank the last spike, and he cocked his head, looked at me around the frames of his glasses.

"Sightly place," he drawled. "Know others like it, do you? Or do you?"

He was getting at something, this old carpenter with round, red cheeks and wet gray hair roached neatly back. The Spring wind, scented with wet lowlands, winnowed sawdust through its cool fingers as Fred measured and cut another length to add to the kitchen closet he was building under our back porch. I knew a place like it on the road to Medbury, another in West Purchase; I could think of more in Chesham, and others still more distant. The type was common through New England. It was not Colonial, though we often called it that; most of these houses, I judged, were built from 1790 to 1820. Fred's eyes twinkled, and he nodded. And what else about them?

"Always a brook handy, ain't there?" he prompted. "And always a sawmill, or leastways an old dam where a sawmill stood. The mill meant beams and boards in plenty and ready to hand; when they built they didn't have to skimp and cut corners; did as they wanted, 'thout having to think first of what it cost. And the houses show it. You take the outside, and you can tell what the inside's like. Big, square rooms, with fireplaces and wide floor boards; I do' know, but there's something mighty comf'table and homely about them. Good times when they were built, I guess. Lots to do with."

He measured, cut, and again his hammer rang in the sweet cool wind. I thought I saw what was behind this. Small jobs like this of mine irked Fred; he dreamed, I thought, of a carpenter's paradise of timber without stint, an elysium in which foot-wide boards and six-inch joist were to be had for the beckoning. But this was not quite so.

* * *

"Funny," he mused, "about styles in houses. They change; sometimes they get better, sometimes worse. Old Colonial houses, now. Lots of them were built half at a time; they'd run up the house to one side of the chimney, build on the other when the family grew. You've noticed, I presume, that often there's one window on one side of the front door, two on t'other? That shows you. Low rooms; that was to keep the heat in. Birch bark under the clapboards, too. And the front windows right smack up to the ro'd—or t'other way 'round, because the house was there before the ro'd. No great style about them. You lived and worked outdoors, and a house was something you went into, out of the weather."

We argued about that, and arrived at a compromise. Fred admitted that these houses had a certain beauty about them, the beauty of simplicity. I admitted that many of them were bare and over plain; they carried their spareness to too rigid a conclusion. We agreed that they were the symbols, the reflection, of the lives of those who built them. They fitted a people living simply and close to the soil.

"But they got away from that later," I pointed out, "in houses like the Harkness place."

"Yeeup." Fred scratched his chin with the butt of his pencil. "But a pity they didn't stop there."

And as the closet grew, joist by joist and board by board, he went on to develop his theme. It wasn't directly and simply done; one thing reminded him of another, and stories and anecdotes came in. He measured, sawed and hammered home, and between times added inches to his story. "'Nother thing," he would say, and push his spectacles back on his short nose. "You know the house on Elm Street, where the Gorton girls lived? You take that place." He worked and talked; I sat by and made pretense of supervision; the Spring wind rose and fell and robins went by up the slope, carrying bits of string and straw for their own building operations.

* * *

I don't know whether you do things in this way; we do, in Jaalam. We can't, somehow, just tell Fred Wilcox that we want a closet built, or get Joel Davis in to plow the back lot, or have old Mr. Starrett in to move the kitchen sink, and then walk off and leave them. That means losing half the fun. We can't do these things ourselves, to be sure, but we like to think that we have our share in them. Fred hammers, Joel's brown horses move slowly against the sky line, from the kitchen there is the sound of metal being filed; we simply have to see what's going on, and be sure that it's to our liking. Before we know it, we're handing Fred his tools, we're sitting on the wall and talking fertilizers and sprays with Joel, we're growing wise in pipe threading. I know; it isn't efficient. But the knowledge we pick up comes in handy many times. And quite often we strike something unexpected.

Like this thought of Fred's, for instance. He spoke of the classic revival and its products, "these houses gable end on to the street, with pillars in front." Handsome, yes. But they weren't made to live in with comfort. You felt like a museum piece, a statesman in a frock coat; you lived in public, and it affected your doings.

"I do' know," he speculated, "what got into folks a hundred years or so back. Wish I did. Always seemed to me a sort of pompous, Sunday-clothes time; you stuck Greek pillars in front of your house, put a cast-iron stag on the lawn, and tried to live up to them in crinolines and stove-pipe hats."

He shook his head, too, over the houses of the jig-saw era, not the period of puzzles—or should it be "puzzled period"?—recently past, but the time of fret-sawed ornament and porte-cochères. In Jaalam we have but few of these houses with their cold, high ceilings, their awkward interiors and mansard roofs and towers. They were all front, with folding doors giving from the parlor on the hall and twisting stairway; one lived in back, and gave over the living rooms to haircloth sofas and marble-topped black walnut furniture. Honestly built, he admitted, with good timber in them. But you couldn't make them over; there was an ingrained ugliness about them, and all the proportions were wrong.

"They look," he judged, "as though they were took out of books. Maybe they were. The wrong kind of books. And you can't," he said shrewdly, "take your life out of books. Got to live it your own self."

* * *

Maybe, he added minutes later, that was what ailed some modern houses. You take these Colonial reproductions, trying to get back to simplicity and not quite making it. All right by theory, they were; you got the measurements and proportions to a hair—and still you missed it. Maybe they were too exact. Maybe they just didn't quite hit something that was vital. Something—something—. He scratched his chin in mild excitement, almost getting it himself, but not quite. And I, who have taken much of my life from books, went indoors and came out thumbing pages.

"How's this, Fred? 'A house is the shape which a man's thoughts take when he imagines how he should like to live.'"

"That pretty near does it, I guess. Who said it? Beecher?" He considered, head cocked on one side. "Yeeup. Pret' near. Got to know what you want before you build, now ain't you? And bound to bring it out, too. Something in that. Just what we've been getting at. Houses always show what was topside in the thoughts of the folks that built them. Mean, skimped little houses—built by folks that thought they had to skimp and save. Houses like the old Harkness place—shows the folks that built them had plenty and did as they liked. But look here! Isn't there more to it than that? Aren't most of us living in old houses that we didn't build ourselves, making them over as best we can? Changing them to suit the shape of our thoughts?"

"Something in that," I agreed.

Fred looked at the closet he was building, and I knew that we were both seeing in a new light this old, square house of ours, with its kitchen ell added in the 'sixties and raised in the 'eighties, with its bay windows and porches dating from the 'nineties, with its angles softened by the wistaria and lilacs of our own planting. He looked at me, his eyes puckered humorously behind his smudged glasses, and I knew.

"What do you think of this one, Fred?"

He hemmed. "Well—it's been lived in. And it gets better slowly. Come right down to it, and I guess most Jaalam houses are like this—a good foundation, some additions a body could do without, and others that add to it. Even a kitchen closet does that. Now if you'll hand me that length of two-b'-four—"

DANIEL CHASE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Dawn Chorus in the Goosepit

It was not yet light when we opened the garden door and followed the steep path down the grassy hillside to the Goosepit, though there were still stars in the sky and the moon was bright, a faint pearly glimmer in the east spoke of dawn.

Dew hung heavy and gray on blade and leaf. There was a hushed atmosphere which gave one the feeling of being a trespasser in a strange world, on the boundaries of which one had no right to encroach. As we descended the hill, a cuckoo called faintly out of the distance and somewhere, startlingly near, another answered it; then, a few seconds later, a vague form went winging dimly across the sky and the more distant call was repeated as if urging haste.

Down in the Goosepit, the quietness was broken by countless furtive stirrings. It was as if a conspiracy were afoot—yet nothing definite could be heard and nothing seen. One could not yet, in fact, be sure that one was not listening to the sounds of another, more faery world.

As we trod the path, we came gradually within sound of a nightingale—one bird singing passionately and alone and setting all the silent woodland throbbing like a violin. For a while this was the only song. Then, in a sudden stillness, a robin broke into a thin, high-pitched treble and roused a sleepy thrush into a burst of melody. The Dawn Chorus had commenced! Almost instantaneously, as if an alarm clock had awakened the feathered world, a blackbird's glorious fluting joined in, followed by an excited roundelay from a blackcap and a silvery, running cadence from a willow warbler.

The air was tremulous with song.

A lark went up, singing by starshine; he sang out his full song and then, with the deepening glow in the east, he dropped to earth. Before his voice had ceased, others had taken up the hymn of praise; and all at once, taking us completely unawares, the chorus had reached a marvelous crescendo.

Just where and when the newcomers had joined in we could not tell, but we were aware of more voices swelling the wonderful volume of melody. This full chorus arose in an instant; earth and sky seemed filled to their uttermost reaches with its glorious echoes. No one singer could be distinguished in the flood of song, but the nightingales—for there must now have been four or five of them—seemed to predominate; though their voices softened and merged into the lesser songs in such a fashion that we could not be sure of their supremacy.

Just how long did the wonderful pæan last? Time seemed to stand still while they sang; but, with the slow fading of the stars, the Dawn Chorus gradually became more and more scattered. Chaffinches, willow-wrens, and greenfinches could be heard; but, separate and distinct from each other, their voices no longer concentrated in the one superb effort. Into the gray blanched world a tremor of gold was imperceptibly stealing now; shadowy bird-forms fluttered past across the clearing, and beyond the trees the fields appeared, all silvered with dew.

Another moment or two and woods, fields, sky and grass were suffused with a golden glow: the sun was already above the horizon, gleaming brilliant facets through the trees.

And now all songs were subdued. Here and there a thrush or a blackbird, hidden somewhere away in arcades of green, sang on as steadily as ever; but a musing quality had taken the place of the first shrill ecstasy.

We turned to go home again. As we climbed the hill, a fox went loping woodwards from a night's prowling round the farmyard, and a small gray shadow of a rabbit slipped, startled, through the curly bracken. Larks sprang up under our very feet as we neared the crest of the hill, and the air was sweet and golden.

B. N.

Queen Anne's Lace

Bordering the solitary upland path,
In dreamy season of the aftermath,
With tender, traceried white;
The fairy loveliness of Queen Anne's Lace
Floods the broad meadow with phantasmal grace,
Like silvery soft moonlight.

The clustering, pearly flowers are delicate
As dawn, and every bud, tipped roseate,
Is set in emerald mist.
Enthroned amid the lightly circling spray,
Gleams a dark jewel-flower in rich array
Of queenly amethyst.

Like airy sylphs winged low above the green,
Their myriad figures float in shadowy sheen,
An apparition band,—
Float veiled in white, beneath the fleecy sky,
Shimmering with far reflected mystery
Of unseen Wonderland.

—KATHERINE COOLIDGE, in "Voices," (Boston: Little, Brown.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Market Under the Fig Trees, Majorca: A Lino-Cut by Felix H. Eames

IT SEEMS a little curious that the produce which is so abundant in the gardens, fields and orchards near the villages of such a country as Majorca, find any sale in the local markets. There is, to a certain extent, a supply of articles of clothing and hardware, which appear to have their origin in England and elsewhere. Nevertheless, where so much appears to be anybody's for the picking, where olives, figs, grapes and nuts grow by the roadside, where such diverse items as shellfish, escargots, wild strawberries and aniseed, are readily obtainable on the Mediterranean coast, it would appear that all natives have free access to any of the fruit, vegetables or fish that they require. But naturally they do not all grow these things, and it is only a few who go to gather; while the cork manufacturer, the alpargata maker, the grocer, the biscuit maker, the hairdresser, chemist or other professional, devotes his hours to his business, and his good housewife resorts to the market for her melons, peppers, artichokes, garlic, green tomatoes, chickens, anchovies, mullet and even oranges.

The small markets, such as this one depicted by Mr. Felix Eames, are usually free of the noise and babble of the cheapjacks. Women, who seem to do nearly all the selling, bring their own low wooden chairs, and sit with an odd, often scanty, assortment of goods spread about them on the cobblestones. These little markets make most colorful subjects for the painter. In this instance, Mr. Eames dwells upon the strong effect of *sol y sombra*.

Mountains—Loch Long

They spoke of Scotland,
And the lochs' wide silver gleamings
In the shadow of gray-bouldered hills,
Of color—green and purple, gold and amber,
Reflected hue for hue,
That one could scarce define
Where hillside ended and where loch began,
So clear was the reflection,
And so calm the water.

But memory held its own—
A first impression—
Of a small boat chugging its way
Through the lone still grayness
Of September nightfall,
Caught a loveliness more somber—
The first glimpse of a long arm of loch
Threading its ruffled silver way
Between mountains that reared their ruggedness
Into the misted sky of evening—
Still, with all the great calm strength of stillness,
Cold, misted and remote.

Felt again the awe,
The first great wondering sense
Of mountains—
The great gray seriousness of mountains,
Everywhere,
Chain upon chain—tree clad, and boulder strewn,
Following into the night's cool distances.

Oh, land of mountains! was there ever writ
Story so plainly in earth's contours?
History, so romantic and so stanchly brave
That every beckoning shade e'en now holds glamour,
The gray night wraps adventure softly in its folds,
—How could it else?
And the vagrant breeze
Threading its occasional way
Through valleys, and ruffling into brighter silver
The loch's gray waters, whispers it eagerly
To the listening ear.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

A Háladatosság Hatalma

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

GYERMEKKORÁBAN bizonyos mértékben majdnem mindenkit tanítottak arra, hogy milyen szép és mennyire szükséges a háladatosság. Tanítottak arra hogy adjunk köszönetet azoknak akik hoznak jók voltak, hogy étkezés előtt hálaadó imát mondjunk, melyet elismertük hogy mennyei Atyánk megadott nekünk mindent amire szükségünk volt. De mint felnőtt emberek gondolunk-e mindég arra hogy tényleg milyen nagy hatalom a hálaadás?

A hálaadás legmagasabb foka azon gondolkozásmódban található, mely minden jótéteményért melyben részesültünk, a szépség és igazság minden tárgyáért vagy gondolatáért mely előttünk megnyílt, minden örömért vagy gyógyulásért melyben részünk volt, örömteljes elismeréssel az isteni Szeretethez fordúl. A hálaadás legmagasabb foka a jó örömteljes elvárása, melyet a már felismert és megkapott jónak boldog emlékezete gazdagít. Aki ezen gondolkozásmódot követi, az megmenekűl azon szomorú tapasztalatoktól melyeket az aggodalom, nyomorúság és pesszimizmus ellentétes állapotai hoznak magukkal; mert nem lehetünk egyszerre hálásak és szomorúak, vagy senki sem lehet egyidejűleg hálás és mérges, vagy hálás és félős.

„A háladatosság sokkal több mint a köszönetnek szavakban való kifejezése. A cselekvés több hálaadást fejez ki mint a beszéd," írja Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 3-ik oldalán. Ezt a hálát azon isteni Szeretet követelményeinek való engedelmességünkkel fejezhetjük ki legjobban, mely nekünk minden jót, és csakis jót adott. Mi hajlandók vagyunk azt gondolni hogy elegendő ha az anyagi élelemért és fedélért vagyunk hálásak; de nem kellene még sokkal hálásabbnak lennünk szellemi élelmünkért és védelmünkért, az Elet, Igazság, és Szeretet megértéséért? Ha gondolataink szellemi szükségleteink kielégítéséért és szellemi felvilágosúltságunkért vannak hálával eltelve, világi áldásaink is szaporodni fognak, de ezt másodrangú fontosságúnak fogjuk tekinteni.

A Biblia nagy súlyt helyez mindenütt a háladatosságra. Krisztus Jézus folytonosan ezt a szép tulajdonságot fejezte ki. Mielőtt a sokaságnak enni adott volna, gondolataiban Istenhez fordúlt és hálát adott Neki, habár az eleség látszólag csak pár embernek volt elég. Mielőtt Lázár barátját a sírból visszahívta volna, hálát adott Istennek hogy imáját meghallgatta. És még mikor saját szemeikkel látták is e csodálatos gyógyításokat, a körülötte lévők gyakran nem adtak hálájuknak kifejezést. Mikor a tíz poklost gyógyította meg, csak egy, egy idegen, külföldi ember jött vissza közülük hogy hálát adjon Istennek, hogy Krisztus Jézus előtt leborúlva ismerje el azt a jóságot és szeretetet mely megtisztította, mely egészségét helyre hozta és embertársai közötti helyét visszaadta.

„Van barátod és elfelejtesz hálát adni?" kérdezi Mrs. Eddy "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 339-ik oldalán. Mily hálásnak kell lennünk mikor az isteni Szeretet egy barátot küld nekünk! Ha ezen áldásért igazán hálásak vagyunk, nem fogjuk a barátság virágát féltékenységgel és önzéssel elhervasztani, hanem szépségét és illatát örökké meg fogjuk őrizni. És milyen jó barát a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science)! Testvérnél is közelebb áll hozzánk, bármily bajban is vagyunk, mindég készen a dorgálással vagy a bátorítással, mindég az egészséghez és szentséghez vezető utat mutatva.

Ha betegség kisért minket, kéznél van a háladatosság orvossága, vagy erősítő szere. Jobb hatással lesz egészségünkre mint bármely vegyi gyógyszer. Sok beteg vagy kóros ember gyógyult meg mikor betegsége helyett áldásairól kezdett gondolkozni és azokat kezdte felsorolni. Az úgynevezett sérelmek, igazságtalanságok és csalódások folytonos és ismételt elmebeli felsorolása viszont gyakran idézett betegséget elő. A tévedések ily folytonos ismétlése ép oly kevésbé járul hozzá a gyógyuláshoz, mint a kedély nyugalmához vagy az élet sikeréhez. A háladatlan szív a vígaszatlan szív, mely valami lappangó sérelmen rágódik; míg a hálatelt szív könnyen talál alkalmat a hálaadásra, vagy utat-módot arra hogy azt a jóságot, melyet Istentől kapott, másoknak visszafizethesse. Mások iránti kíméletes viselkedés, másoknak önzetlen segítése, s az élet problémái iránti megváltozott szempont sokkal megbízhatóbban tanuskodnak háladatosunk őszintesége mellett mint bármely lelkes beszéd. A hálaadás tárja fel a haladás kapuját. A hálatelt szív mindég talál alkalmat a szolgálatra és a hálaadásra, mert „nem a szemnek szolgálván, mint a kik embernek akarnak tetszeni," hanem „az Istennek akaratját lélekből" óhajtja megtenni.

Mily nagy hatalma van a hálaadásnak arra hogy gondolatainkat a magasba emelje! A hálaadás megédesíti a gondokat, megerősíti a reményeket, s a mindennapi élet szürke ösvényeit tiszta arany sugarával világítja be. „Hozzátok be a tizedet mind az én tárházamba," mondja nekünk a Biblia; és a „tized" definiciója Science and Health (595-ik oldal) szerint, részben, „háladatosság." Ezen Malakiás próféta könyvéből vett szöveg mutatja milyen fontos hogy behozzuk a tárházba mindazt a hálát mellyel az isteni Szeretetnek tartozunk minden egyes, bármily nehéz, tapasztalatunkban adott segítségéért, mellyel minket megáldott és megjavított, mellyel minket hasznosabbá és boldogabbá tett, s melynek útján jobban megérthetünk mindent a mi csak igaz, tisztességes, igazságos, tiszta, kedves, és „jó hírű."

A Wish

I'm willing that the earth should fly
Her fastest course throughout July;
She may keep going through September
Until the last day of December.
No need to pause for winter's snow,
Or halt to hear the March winds blow.
If she won't linger in the rain
Of April, I will not complain.

But May! and June!
Oh, if she would
Go just as slowly as she could
To let me have—if only once—
Enough of these two perfect months,
I'd be content; and meet with laughter
Whatever else might follow after.

RUTH DIANE SMITH.

The Power of Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS LITTLE children, most of us were taught to some extent to recognize the beauty and necessity of gratitude. We were taught to thank those who were kind to us, and in saying grace at our meals to acknowledge that our heavenly Father supplies our needs. But, as grown-up people, do we always remember what a great power gratitude really is?

Highest gratitude is that state of thought which turns to divine Love in glad recognition of every benefit received, every thing or thought of beauty and truth revealed, every joy or healing experienced. It is an attitude of joyous expectancy, augmented by the happy remembrance of good already recognized and received. One who remains in such a condition of thought is saved from the dismal experience of dwelling in the opposite conditions of anxiety, distress, pessimism, since one cannot at the same time be grateful and sorrowful, nor can anyone simultaneously be grateful and angry, or grateful and fearful.

"Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3). This gratitude is best expressed by our obedience to the demands of that divine Love which has given us all good, and nothing but good. We are prone to think it enough to feel thankfulness for material food and shelter; but should we not be even more grateful for our spiritual food and protection, for the understanding of Life, Truth, and Love? If our thoughts are filled with gratitude for our spiritual supply and enlightenment, our temporal blessings will also be enhanced, but these will take secondary place in our esteem.

Throughout the Bible, stress is laid upon the importance of gratitude. Christ Jesus continually manifested this beautiful quality. Before he fed the multitude he lifted his thought to God and gave thanks, having what seemed enough for only a few persons. He thanked God that he had heard his prayer, before he called his friend Lazarus from the tomb. Yet even when wonderful healings had taken place before their very eyes the expression of gratitude by those around him was often lacking. When the ten lepers were healed, but one, and he a stranger and foreigner, returned to give gratitude to God, to fall at the feet of Christ Jesus, and to acknowledge the goodness and love which had cleansed him, restoring him to health and to his place among men.

"Hast thou a friend, and forgettest to be grateful?" asks Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339). How thankful we should be when divine Love sends us a friend! If we are really grateful for this blessing, we shall never take the bloom from friendship by jealousy or selfishness, but shall preserve its beauty and fragrance forever. And what a friend is Christian Science! Closer than a brother it stays beside us, no matter what our difficulty may be, always ready with rebuke or encouragement, pointing the way to health and holiness.

If we are tempted by sickness, we have at hand the medicine or tonic of gratitude. We may take it with greater benefit to our health than any drug could ever bestow. Many a case of illness or disease has been healed when the sufferer has turned away from it to contemplate, instead, his many blessings and to count them. Sickness has often been brought on by a constant mental rehearsal of supposed injuries, wrongs, and disappointments. Such rehearsal of error is no more conducive to healing than it is to peace of mind or success in life. The ungrateful heart is the uncomforted heart, fretting over some rankling grievance; whereas the heart overflowing with thankfulness readily finds occasions for gratitude, finds ways and means to repay to others something of the kindness it has already received from the hand of God. Considerate behavior, unselfish helpfulness, a changed outlook on life's problems testify more truly to the sincerity of our thanks than does ecstatic speech. Gratitude opens wide the door to progress. Opportunities for service and advancement are constantly presenting themselves to grateful hearts, for they work "not with eyeservice, as menpleasers," but do the "will of God from the heart."

What a power has gratitude to uplift thought! It sweetens care and strengthens hope, illuminating the common walks of daily life with gleams of its pure golden light. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse," we are told in the Bible; and part of the definition of "tithe," as given in Science and Health (p. 595), is "gratitude." This text from the prophet Malachi shows the importance of bringing into the storehouse all the gratitude we owe to divine Love for its aid in each and every experience, however trying, in which it has blessed and corrected us, thus increasing our usefulness, joy, and understanding of whatsoever is true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and "of good report."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Little Missionaries of Empire

My ten years were up. I had served my apprenticeship. The ten years were flown which, when Shaw passed sentence on me, had seemed to the young ambitious and artlessly confident girl to spell perpetual banishment from London. I had learned my business. I had acted in the provinces. I had known the drab of theatrical lodgings and found that it was often made bright by the motherly kindness of landladies who eked out a slender livelihood by "doing" for the profession. I had survived their cooking. . . . The genial and generous enthusiasm of provincial audiences had dispelled the gloom of England's "satanic mills." I had seen those northern cities which are pillars of cloud by day and pillars of fire by night. When I came back I hated the clipped speech of the well-bred Londoner, preferring by far the chirrup of the Cockney. I disliked the way that London seemed to look down on the provinces. Arnold Bennett had not yet shown London the glamour of the Five Towns. I was a stalwart defender of the faithful provincials. "We breed England's best," they said; "raise them for export to London." "We do the work; they play." London to them was no more than the child of Arthur Balfour's famous epigram: "The child who licks the postage stamps imagines he conducts the correspondence."

Later years have weakened, but have not been able to destroy, my belief in these arrogant claims; for I have lived long in London, and have got to know that it is the greatest manufacturing city in Great Britain, and that the vast body of it is as provincial as the provinces, and therefore can claim to share their virtues.

I had acted in distant parts of the Empire, in rough places; and had come to love all the stout-hearted hospitable men who so often live far harder lives than any we know here; and to love yet more the stout-hearted women who go with them and on whom the happiness and success of their men depend. What I learnt then I have since confirmed, for wherever I have travelled in the Empire overseas I have discovered that if the woman is stout-hearted and kind the household and the farm flourish; but where she is faint-hearted failure stands waiting on the stoop.

In my youthful touring days it would have damped my ardour to know that only a part—perhaps a very little part—of the applause which used to greet us was a tribute to the talents of the players. But now the knowledge that it must have been so adds pleasure to remembrance. We strolling players were welcomed and feted not only because we were bright young things—or their Victorian counterparts—but also because we were, all unconsciously, little missionaries of Empire. We awakened memories of home in lonely hearts: in those who whilst building new homes kept sweet and green memories of the home they or their forbears had left behind them. And I have often wondered whether other professions also might not go on tour and help to make closer the bonds of sympathy and understanding which alone can bind together the British commonwealth of Nations. — LILIAN MCCARTHY, O. B. F. (LADY KEEBLE), in "Myself and My Friends." (London: Butterworth. New York: Dutton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Trading Settles Back To Slumber Again

Price Changes Exceedingly Narrow and Trend Is Irregular

By **Forrest Price**

The market seemed to say: "Please go 'way and let me sleep."

It was certainly a somnolent affair. The entire day's transactions could have been handled in half an hour, with plenty of time out for rest and refreshment.

Total transactions footed up to about 350,000 shares.

The line of least resistance seemed to point upward.

But that is not saying much. A few stocks, particularly the metals, were strong.

One sale of Homestake Mining shot the stock up about 10 points. The smelting issues, Howe Sound and Park Utah, were wanted at higher prices. Eastman Kodak had a moderate rise.

Some of the old stand-bys, such as American Telephone, Western Union, Union Pacific and Johns-Manville improved moderately. A few others sold off.

There was just about enough buying of bonds today to keep the general tone steady. Improvement was shown by Goodyear 5s, Milwaukee Railway 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, and a few others but the advances were mostly confined to fractions. U. S. Governments almost stood still. Trading in them was light.

Commodities were almost as quiet as equities. Wheat prices generally were lower. Oats were up about a cent a bushel at one time. Corn was down. Silver and rubber were in mild demand. Cotton held back.

Why the dull markets?

Few want to buy until important legislation has been disposed of at Washington. And few wish to sell for the same reason.

What stock market traders and investors are anxious to know is what kind of a commission is going to have control of the stock exchanges under the bill now in conference. Also how large are the margins to be. There are various other important measures before Congress which directly and indirectly affect business and finance.

When these are out of the way and Congress has adjourned, the markets should respond with more or less agility.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Financial markets plodded along sleepily today with most traders and investors apparently lacking energy to make any decisive gesture toward either buying or selling.

Stocks were particularly inert. During the greater part of the session the volume of transactions was the smallest in several years. The ticker tape was silent for minutes at a time. Many of the board rooms were virtually deserted by customers.

Mining Shares Up

The mining shares were about the only ones that showed any life. Homestake got up around 10 points. U. S. Smelting gained nearly 3, and American Smelting, Howe Sound, Park Utah and Cerro de Pasco firmed fractionally to a point or more.

Allied Chemical advanced a point or so, while moderately higher prices were recorded by American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Western Union, Loew's, Continental Can, Chrysler, National Distillers and Union Pacific.

American Commercial Alcohol, Santa Fe, Case, National Biscuit and N. Y. Central were somewhat lower. Many stocks were unchanged.

The flurry in the metals was attributed to the announcement that President Roosevelt would send his silver message to Congress tomorrow. Publication of the Darrow report seemingly did not have any appreciable effect upon speculative positions.

Bond Trading Dull

With dullness its main characteristic the bond market today blended harmoniously with the inactive and colorless stock market.

Most of the limited dealings in foreign issues were in German, Canadian, Australian, French and Poland obligations. German Agricultural Bank 6s were down half a point. Brazil 6½s improved a small fraction on a single transaction. In general prices held close to the previous closing range.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 4.56 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended May 19 was $12,567,150,375, an increase of $548,394,125, or 4.56 per cent as compared with the market value of $12,018,756,250 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the clos of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $10,934,189,000, indicating an increase during the year of $1,632,961,375, or 14.93 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Stocks: Irregular; trading dullest in years.

Bonds: Irregular; volume sags.

Curb: Irregular; activity declines.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern mill selling; favorable weather.

Sugar: Dull; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; slackness of buying.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong to 15 higher.

Hogs: Slow, weak to 10 lower, top $3.70.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 21	Last May 19
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	300	28¼	28	28¼	..
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	100	95	95	95	95
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1800	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	200	134	134	134	132½
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	600	16¾	15¾	16½	15⅝
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	100	48½	48½	48½	..
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	200	33	32¾	33	33
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	21	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10⅞	10¾	10¾	..
57½	57½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	57½	56½	56½	..
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	27	27	27	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1200	95	94	95	94¾
33⅜	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	54½	54¼	54¼	..
62½	36⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	36½	36	36½	37¼
12⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
22⅝	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	15¾	14⅞	15½	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	100	8	8	8	..
11	6½	..	Am International	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
1½	¾	..	Am La France	400	1	1	1	⅞
8¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	90	8½	8	8½	..
38¾	22⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	25½	25⅛	25½	..
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1200	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	24¼
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	300	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14⅛
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
54¾	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	52½	52⅛	52½	..
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	24	23	23	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	42⅜	40¾	42¼	40¾
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	17¼	17	17¾	16½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	52¾	52½	52½	52¼
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4900	116¼	115½	116	115¼
27⅞	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
80	54	6	Am Woolen	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
17½	8½	..	Am Woolen	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	15
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	100	100	100	100
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	31	31	31	30¾
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	90	90	90	91½
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1360	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill	100	3	3	3	2⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1600	67¼	65¼	67	66
9⅝	6	..	Art Metal Const	50	7	7	7	7
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	400	55⅜	54¾	55⅜	55½
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	100	41	41	41	..
25¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	600	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅜
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	100½	99½	100½	..
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	12	11¾	12	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	7	6⅞	7	2
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	11¾	11	11	11½
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	300	23¾	23⅜	23¾	24⅛
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	400	8	8	8	8⅛
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
15¼	8¾	..	Belding Hem	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
23⅞	13⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	200	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
49½	32	..	Bethlehem Steel	300	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝
40	26	1b	Bigelow Sanford	120	27½	27	27	27½
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	55	55	55	54¾
63	56	4f	Bon Ami A	40	77½	77	77½	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	200	24¼	24	24¼	24⅛
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	200	23	23	23	22⅞
19½	11	..	Boston & Maine	500	11	10	10	..
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	800	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	23⅞
39⅝	28¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1600	38⅜	37¾	38⅝	38¾
94⅜	82¼	6	Brooklyn N T pf	100	91	91	91	..
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	..
75	60¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	60	60	60	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
5⅞	3	..	Budd Wheel	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	40	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13½
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
32¾	19	..	Byers	500	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	..
			—C—					
34½	18¾	62½b	Calif Packing	200	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31¼
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	500	22½	22	22½	22½
56½	30	3	Canada South'n	50	51¼	51¼	51½	..
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1500	51½	50¾	51½	52
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	28	27⅜	27½	27½
44⅞	24⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1300	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26½
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	40	16	16	16	15½
92	65	..	Central RR of NJ	300	65	65	65	65
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	6500	36½	35⅛	35⅝	35⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	6¾	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
17⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	45¾	45¼	45¾	45⅝
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4	4	4	..
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
7	5	..	Ind & Laf	10	6	6	6	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	800	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
28¾	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	22	22	22	..
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3½	3½	3½	..
16	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	16	16	16	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
60⅜	36½	1f	Chrysler	6200	40½	39½	40½	39⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21	21	21	20½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	82½	82½	82½	82½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	14⅛	14	14	14
28½	15¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	30	30½	30½	30½	31
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	2100	13¼	12⅜	13¼	12⅝
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	30¼	29	30	28¼
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	800	66¼	65½	66⅛	..
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	400	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	47	47	47	..
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
50¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	51⅝	51⅜	51½	51⅜
10¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	23¼	22¾	23⅛	22¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & Sc	3100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
53¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6nf	300	45¼	45	45¼	45¾
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	..
3¾	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17½	9¾	1g	Consol Film I pf	300	16	16	16	..
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	2500	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33½
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	1900	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
5⅜	2⅝	..	Container B	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	75	75	75	74½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30	29½	29½	31
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1100	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20⅛
84½	60⅛	3	Corn Products	300	65¾	65¾	65¾	65⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	200	6	6	6	6
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33¼
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	26¼	25¾	26	26
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
49½	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	46	46	46	47
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	23	23	23	23
84¼	43½	1½g	Curtis Pub pf	300	77	76	76	75
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	1500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
			—D—					
34⅛	18½	..	Deere & Co	600	21	20⅝	21	21¼
33⅜	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	1100	23	22⅝	23	22⅝
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	23
40⅞	32	1.50	Dome Mines	1200	38⅛	37½	38⅛	37½
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	20⅝	20	20⅝	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4300	20¾	20½	20⅝	20⅞
110	100	8	Dupian Silk pf	10	104	104	104	..
103⅞	80	2	du Pont de Nem	1400	84½	83¾	84⅛	83½
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	200	122	122	122	..
103⅝	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
			—E—					
96½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1500	96½	94½	96½	94¼
140	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	137	137	137	..
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	17¼	17	17¼	17⅞
19¼	11	..	Elfingon Schild	100	12	12	12	..
31⅝	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	22	21⅝	22	21¾
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	5	5	5	4¾
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	6	6	6	5⅝
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	200	53½	53½	53½	..
8¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5	5	5	..
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	600	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	23	23	23	23¼
14⅝	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1500	25⅛	24½	25	24⅝
			—F—					
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	53	53	53	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	30	29½	29½	31
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	300	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
67½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	62¾	61¾	62¾	61¾
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	300	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
27½	19⅜	.95e	Foster-Wheeler	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
27½	19⅜	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	900	40	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜
160⅛	130	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	130	130	130	..
33½	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	20	25½	25½	25½	..
			—G—					
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	400	36¾	36½	36¾	36½
14⅝	9¾	1	Gen Baking	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	50	103	103	103	..
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
25¼	18¼	.60	Gen Electric	2700	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
36⅞	32	1.80	Gen Foods	800	32½	32	32⅛	32¼
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	600	56	55¾	55¾	..
42	29⅞	1	Gen Motors	6200	33½	32⅞	33⅜	33⅛
102	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	99⅞	99¼	99¼	99⅜
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	34	34	34	34
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	600	2	2	2	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	500	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅛
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅝
6⅞	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	500	4	4	4	4
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	200	25½	25¼	25½	25½
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7¼	7	7¼	..
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	20	19¾	20	19⅞
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	400	14½	14	14¼	14½
41⅜	26⅛	..	Goodyear	2800	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
86¼	74	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	74½	74½	74½	74
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	8
71½	49½	7	Goth S H pf ww	40	56	56	56	..
13⅜	8	..	Granby	400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10
4½	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	1800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	..
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1600	21¼	21	21¼	21
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	600	29¼	29	29	29¼
111	102	7	Great W Sug pf	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
			—H—					
30	27	13¾	Hack W pf A	20	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
8½	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	7¾	7¼	7⅜	7½
24¾	16½	1b	Harbison Walker	500	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
6⅜	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
120	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	120	120	120	119¾
64⅞	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	62½	62	62	..
10¾	5½	..	Holland Furnace	600	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
388	310	12f	Homestake Min	100	370	370	370	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4¾	24⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20⅜	17¼	..	Houston Oil	100	20½	20½	20½	20
8⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	4½	4½	4½	..
85½	35½	3	Howe Sound	5800	53¼	50¾	52¾	51¼
24½	12¼	..	Hudson Motor	300	14¼	14½	14½	14¼
7¼	3½	..	Hupp Motors	800	4	3¾	3¾	3½
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	800	25½	24½	25½	25¼
96⅜	70	5	Indus Rayon	200	73½	73½	73½	..
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	54½	52¾	54½	52⅝
6⅞	3⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	400	5¼	5	5⅛	5
13⅜	1	h	Interboro Rap T	200	8¾	8	8	8¼
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	100	136¾	136¾	136¾	136½
12½	5⅝	.20	Int Carriers	100	8	8	8	..
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	200	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
6	3⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
29¼	21	10b	Int Nickel	1500	27¾	27½	27⅝	27⅝
25	10½	..	Int Paper 7%	30	21½	20¾	21½	20½
2¾	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
24⅛	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
7	3	..	Int Rys Cen Am	100	8	6	6	..
45⅞	29¾	..	Int Silver	400	35¼	34	35¼	..
17¾	11⅞	..	Int Tel & Tel	1000	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	12⅝
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	13	13	13	12⅞
			—J—					
68⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	400	49¼	48½	49¼	48½
112	101	7	Johns Man pf	90	112	112	112	112
			—K—					
19¾	11	..	Kan C South	100	14	14	14	..
27½	15⅜	..	Kan C South pf	100	19	19	19	..
18⅛	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	100	16¼	14¾	16½	..
4½	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	10	0 2	⅞ 2⅞	2⅞	..
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	700	16½	16¼	16½	16½
23	17⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	1800	20½	20	20½	20¼
18¼	12	..	Kimberly Clark	300	15½	15½	15½	16
22⅞	13⅜	.80	Kresge	600	18⅜	18¼	18¼	..
55	19	..	Kresge D S pf	30	30	30	30	30
33⅝	23¼	1f	Kroger Groc & B	700	29½	29¼	29½	..
			—L—					
14½	8	.20b	Lee Rubber	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	11½
21¼	12⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
78	64⅜	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	67½	67½	67½	66½
24	17½	1.60	Life Saver	100	21½	21½	21½	..

Financial: News and Comment

Drought Causes Further Damage In Midwest Area

Nebraska, Indiana, Minnesota Suffer—Pray for Rain in Churches

By the Associated Press

Drought spread further destruction through the grain belt today, increasing crop losses to as high as 85 per cent in some sections.

Many farmers prayed yesterday in churches for rain. Some rains came but they were too light to bring much benefit. More local showers were forecast.

Even ideal weather, said agricultural experts, could not now afford any material relief in much of the Midwest.

Nebraska farmers reported all crops in the central part of the State, including oats, hay, and other small grains, have been cut 40 per cent. The strawberry crop has been severely damaged and chinch bug damage is the worst in the region's farming history.

Indiana's hay crop is cut 50 per cent and wheat and oats are severely damaged. Corn is germinating slowly. Dust storms have blown away large parts of the onion and mint crops. The fruit crop in the southwestern region is perilled. Timber and grass is drying, and small insects and timber fires are adding to the damage.

With hay and pastures most afflicted, crops throughout Wisconsin are menaced. No spring planting has been done in several sections. Corn is suffering.

Minnesota is suffering from an epidemic of grasshoppers. The yield of spring wheat will not reach 85 per cent of normal. Dust storms have blown away plants. Pasture lands are drying up, and oats and hay have been hurt.

Some unofficial estimates were that the wheat crop yield in Kansas will not exceed 50 per cent. Corn planting will be deferred in several parts of the State. The apple crop area is hard hit.

In several sections of the grain belt Sunday church services were devoted to prayers for rain. By proclamation of Gov. William Langer, Sunday was set aside in North Dakota as a "day of prayer for rain."

Mild rains fell yesterday in Wisconsin, northern Michigan, central Nebraska and Minnesota. Local showers were forecast today for southern Illinois, Indiana, lower Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and the eastern parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. Thunderstorms were predicted for parts of Iowa and Kansas.

Propose Dividing Loan Association Into Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 21—Adoption of resolutions to divide the United States Building & Loan League into districts similar to the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts; to augment the number of associations; inaugurate an extensive national advertising campaign; adjust certain Federal Home Loan Bank requirements covering collateral, and commending various officers and others for their interest and efforts in behalf of the league and the conference here, plus the election of officers, constituted the high lights of the closing session of the United States Building & Loan Association's two-day meeting of its southeastern conference group.

Officers elected were:

Mr. George W. West, president of the Mutual Building & Loan Association, Atlanta, who was reëlected president; Mr. William P. Jacobs, secretary of the Spratt Building & Loan Association, Clinton, first vice-president; Mr. Carl J. Bergman, treasurer of the Washington Permanent Building & Loan Association, Washington, D. C., second vice-president; Mr. Ed Y. Keesler, secretary of the Mutual Building & Loan Association, Charlotte, N. C., secretary and treasurer; Mr. Fred T. Greene, director and field secretary of the United States Building & Loan League and secretary of the NRA code authority for the Savings Building & Loan Association, Washington, D. C., adviser to the conference.

Wholesale Prices Advance One-Half Of 1 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

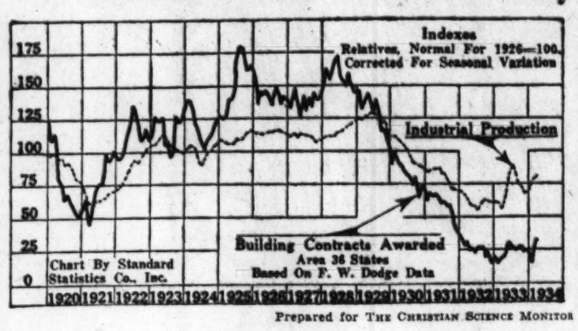
WASHINGTON, May 21 — Wholesale prices advanced one-half of 1 per cent in the week ended May 12, according to labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The advance placed the index for the week at 73.8 per cent of the 1926 average and equaled the level reached on March 10, which was the highest since April, 1931, when the index stood at 74.8 per cent. The rise was due largely to higher prices for farm products, foods and miscellaneous commodities.

As compared with the index of 62.3 for the corresponding week of last year, present prices are up by 18½ per cent. They are nearly 14 per cent above the level for the like week of two years ago, when the index was 64.9. The average wholesale price level now stands more than 4 per cent above that of the first week in January. It is approximately 24 per cent above the low point of last year (March 4), when the index was 59.6, and nearly 3 per cent above the high point of last year (Nov. 18), when the index was 71.7.

	May 12 1934	May 5 1934	May 13 1933	May 14 1932
All Commodities	73.8	73.4	62.3	64.0
Foods	90.5	89.1	49.0	47.8
Hides & leather prod.	89.3	89.5	75.8	73.3
Textile products	73.5	74.1	54.0	56.1
Fuel & lighting mtls	73.0	72.7	61.3	71.6
Metals & metal prod.	88.8	88.7	77.9	80.1
Building materials	87.4	87.4	70.8	71.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	75.3	72.6	7.73
Housefurnishing goods	83.0	83.1	71.8	75.9
Miscellaneous	70.1	69.6	59.0	64.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	73.1	73.0	66.5	70.7

Capital Goods Industry Is At a Low Level of Activity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Definite Expansion of Private Financing of Construction Projects of Various Types Looked For in 1935

The chart illustrates the handicap imposed on business volumes by prevailing low levels of activity in the heavy, capital goods industries.

The building industry, it will be noted, experienced great activity in the years preceding 1929, and doubtless contributed to a major degree in bringing about the generally high levels of employment and purchasing power in that period.

Recession from peak levels has, however, been far more drastic than that of industry as a whole, and likewise has been more protracted.

Stimulus to building activity on a large scale, such as would gradually follow reëstablishment of confidence in the longer term prospect, would act as a major stimulant to trade activity.

Definite expansion of private financing of construction projects of various types is now looked for in 1935.

The Week in Wall Street

By **Harold M. Fleming**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street got tired last week of the depressing talk about business decline and political persecution, and prices moved upward throughout the week, although no good news of importance came along. The Street now considers that everybody of buying or selling power expects business to slump further in textiles, automobile and steel making. So the market enjoyed what those who put micrometers to the financial heart of the country call a technical rally. They say the market will recover half its lost enthusiasm.

Yet no news of particular satisfaction appeared during the week. Further confirmation of the coming slump in automobile production, in the Detroit page of the Iron Age, was ignored as having been already discounted, even though the article gave a rather startling picture of car inventories piling up in warehouses and other storage places around the country. The good showing in other industries was disregarded as being too early to disprove the expectations of a decline.

Securities Act Not Relished

The political news continued discouraging. Increasing astonishment and dismay was felt in the Street as it became gradually realized that on the previous Saturday a last-moment change had been made in the Securities Act modification. It slipped through the Senate without notice and was only noticed generally in the Street about the middle of the week. The financial district has been none too sanguine about the amount of capital flotations to be released by the modification of the Securities Act previously projected. Even less hope is now entertained that a large volume of offerings will be released following the latest change. Originally at least three modifications were proposed over prominent legislative names. Of these, one finally adopted, the Fletcher amendment, was the least acceptable to the financial district here. It had been hoped that the Old Testament conscience which wrote the original act might be mollified somewhat by the housecleaning accomplished in the Investment Bankers' Code. The disappointment is rather serious because of the importance which had been attached, in business forecasts, to prospective flotations which would finance the pay rolls and contracts for new construction, renovation, and improvement.

The President's message on the budget was received with rather mixed feelings. On the one hand his pessimistic remarks implying that recovery between now and next January may be disappointing, was taken to mean that the President is less confident of 30-day panaceas, less likely to make large and inspiring promises of better business and prices than heretofore. The Street was quick to follow and approve the President's reasoning in calculating his special relief budget requirements at exactly his January figure of $3,166,000,000 less the amounts appropriated to date. But it believes that the resulting amounts will be considerably exceeded before June 30, 1935.

Want Pay-As-You-Go Policy

On budget matters it should be understood that the financial district is decidedly of two minds. There are those who hope, above all things, that the budget will be balanced. This is the real monied interest, the country's creditors, represented in Wall Street by the big bankers. They want the country to pay as it goes. They never looked with favor on the excesses of private promising during the New Era and they do not look with favor on the excesses of federal promising during the New Deal.

On the other hand are the traders for the long side, the more active of the maligned speculators, who do not care what the Government does about budget or money so long as it makes prices go up. They do not care whether people put sound money in unsound banks, as in the New Era, or unsound money in sound banks.

In the back of both minds is the same general hypothesis. Both believe that the devaluation of the dollar, the large federal outlays, and the consequent huge write-up of bank reserves, will make an inflation of promises sooner or later that will put the New Era to shame. This is the same belief that held up the market just before the recent sharp three weeks' decline.

Republicanism and Higher Prices

But among both bulls and bears, creditors and speculators, money owners and money riskers, this belief does not apply to the near future. It is attached more to the fall elections. In this sense the sympathies of the financial district toward the Administration are again divided. The monied interest, the big banks and insurance companies, would go to bat for the Administration any time for sound money and for resistance against budget excesses. But the speculators and the brokers are more and more homesick for a return of the Republican Party. They judge every move of the Administration by a single simple standard—it either makes stock prices go up or makes them go down. They are practically convinced now that the Administration's reform program only makes stocks go down.

In this connection there was some surprise in the Street at the fact that the President's policies only received a 66 per cent approval in the preliminary releases of the Digest poll. The Street had expected a much more overwhelming public support to Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Reed's victory over Governor Pinchot in the Pennsylvania primaries was noted carefully. There is a general feeling in the Street that the November elections will show a much fainter approval of the Administration's policies than any poll to be taken today.

See Little in Silver Move

Not much interest was taken in the housing renovation message of the President. It is believed that this program will not attain real effectiveness for a long time to come. In spite of the regular dividend declaration of Telephone, the Street does not believe that it can be continued indefinitely. Little attention was paid to the silver compromise, although silver shares rose. Strike threats are being watched carefully.

The work of separating deposit banking business from security flotation business went on steadily. The largest divorce of all will be of course the business of the house of Morgan, which has or had $400,000,000 of deposits and a finger in all the outstanding security business. It is said that the Morgan partners will divide the business between them, most of the partners reorganizing in the deposit banking business and a few of them maintaining a skeleton security business staff until the underwriting business comes to life.

Livestock Agency Code Hearing Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—A public hearing at the United States Tariff Commission Building, Washington, D. C., has been announced by the AAA for May 24, to discuss a code of fair competition for the livestock market agency industry.

The code is sponsored by the National Livestock Exchange, which has 453 members operating at 24 posted markets; the Farmers Livestock Marketing Association, a cooperative operating at nine posted markets; and the National Livestock Marketing Association, a cooperative with members operating in 24 posted markets. These organizations state that their combined memberships handle 95 per cent of the sales of livestock transacted on licensed markets.

Maximum hours for all employees, except supervisors, managers and executives, would be 44 hours a week over a four-week period, or not more than 48 hours in any one week. Overtime work, allowable in time of an emergency, is to be compensated at the rate of time and one-third.

Santiago, Chile, to Get New Telephone Plant

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 21 (By U. P.)—A contract for construction of a new automatic telephone plant for Santiago has been awarded. Phenomenal expansion of the Chile telephone company necessitated the new plant.

British-Japanese Cloth Exporters' Competition Keen

Colonies Are Authorized to Fix Import Quotas for Japan's Goods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—The intensity of the competition between British and Japanese exporters of cotton goods, and the extent to which Japanese mills have secured in recent years a large portion of the export trade in cotton cloth that was supplied formerly by Lancashire, were shown clearly in a report issued today by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

So severe has this competition become that the British colonies have been authorized to fix import quotas for Japanese goods. It is not expected, however, that this action will affect materially the total volume of Japanese cloth exports, since the amount of the annual cloth exports from Japan to the British colonies has been relatively small, and Japan hopes to offset these losses by increased exports elsewhere.

"Japanese exports of cotton cloth registered a decline during April from the high level reached in March," says the Exchange Service, "but the decline was about in line with the usual seasonal change from March to April. April cloth exports totaled 193,000,000 square yards as compared with 223,000,000 in March, 162,000,000 in April last year, 136,000,000 two years ago, 98,000,000 three years ago, and 130,000,000 four years ago.

"April exports were 13.5 per cent less than in March, but were 19.1 per cent larger than in April last year, and 41.9 per cent larger than in April two years ago.

"Total Japanese cloth exports during the nine months of this season from Aug. 1 to April 30 were about the same as during the corresponding portion of last season.

"During the first part of this season, cloth exports ran somewhat below last season, due in large measure to the high Indian tariff on Japanese cotton cloth. Since the modification of Indian duties, however, Japanese cloth exports have regained practically all of their early-season losses.

"August-April exports aggregated 1,664,000,000 square yards as against 1,677,000,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 1,054,000,000 two seasons ago, 1,113,000,000 three seasons ago, and 1,359,000,000 four seasons ago."

Institute Believes Prices Are on The Verge of Reaction

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—In a comparison of the trend of commodity prices in this depression with that following the Civil War, the Alexander Hamilton Institute concludes that prices at the present time are on the verge of a reaction.

With the current rise and the rise in 1879 resulting from corresponding conditions, the institute contends that developments after the advance in 1879 may be taken as a guide to the course of prices from now on, and thus assumes that the recent rise "apparently represents only a temporary rally in a long term downward trend of prices."

The reaction about to occur "should not prove to be serious and it should be followed by a recovery," the institute continues. "The peak of this recovery movement, however, is not likely to be far above the present price level, possibly not more than 5 per cent," it is estimated. "When this peak is reached, which may take as long as two years, the long term downward trend of prices should again be in definite evidence."

Southern Pacific To Speed Up Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., May 21—The Southern Pacific Railway Company has found the railway traffic outlook for this spring sufficiently bright to warrant a major increase in operating expense through installation of a new fast passenger train which will operate on a 20-hour schedule between Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. The new train will be installed on May 27. The announcement of the Southern Pacific Company of its plans has been received in Portland business circles as evidence of improved business conditions in trade and industry on the Pacific coast.

There will be no extra fare on the new train, which will link Portland and San Francisco with the fastest schedule ever established for rail travel between the two cities. Departure from Portland will be at 4 p. m. with arrival in San Francisco at 11:30 a. m. the next day. Northbound, the train will leave San Francisco at 4 p. m. and will reach Portland at 11:59 a. m. Air conditioned room cars, diners and observation-lounge cars will be carried by the train after June 1. In addition to Pullmans, the train will carry a day coach, making the train available to holders of both first-class and tourist-class tickets.

Oklahoma Pay Rolls And Employment Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 21—Employment and total pay rolls, as well as average weekly earnings, are moving upward steadily in Oklahoma, according to reports of representative industries made to W. A. Murphy, State Labor Commissioner.

His report for April activities shows total employment by reporting industrial plants of 27,937 persons earning a total of $586,910 or $21 each a week. Both employment and pay rolls were 30 per cent above those of April a year ago.

Will Not Pay For Others' Mistakes, Say N. J. Bankers

Oppose Pledging Assets of Each Bank Under Deposit Guaranty Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—The New Jersey Bankers' Association will oppose in every way in its power any system of deposit guarantee which pledges the resources of each bank to rectify mistakes and mismanagement of other banks according to Mr. Carl K. Withers of Trenton, president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, in his official address at the closing meeting of the thirty-eighth annual convention of his association here.

Mr. Withers had both praise and criticism for the Glass-Steagall banking bill, which, he said, while "hastily conceived and enacted, undoubtedly contains much to recommend it in the interests of sound and profitable banking.

"It has already helped immeasurably to bring back confidence in banks and added feeling of security to the minds of the bankers themselves," he said. "We shall hope that some of the objectionable features will be modified or eliminated."

Mr. Withers held that the purpose of this measure was to unify the banking system of the nation. He declared, however, that if there is to be a unified system, it should be one "of strict and adequate supervision, but not of control." "Government has yet to demonstrate the right or the continuing ability to successfully invade the field of private enterprise," he declared.

Dr. Neil Carothers, director of the College of Business Administration at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna., told the bankers that the recovery program was "neither a revolution nor a panacea, but simply a series of hastily devised and hurriedly installed measures attempting to relieve the victims of the depression, promote recovery and reform certain conditions which helped cause the depression."

Canada Recovers To a Point Equal To Level of 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 21 — Canada's general recovery since the low point of the depression has resulted in a standing about equivalent to that of midyear 1931, the Toronto Industrial Commission reports in its review of economic conditions in the Dominion.

The lever of business operations, determined by six major factors, was higher in April than any time since July, 1931. The gain since February of last year, when the turning point was reached, has amounted to 40 per cent, as compared with April, last year.

Award of construction contracts last month showed a gain of 33 per cent, while the total for the first four months of the year exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1933 by 71 per cent. On the latter basis of comparison, the output of steel ingots was higher by 246 per cent and of newsprint by 41.5 per cent.

April exports and imports exceeded those of April a year ago by 57.8 per cent and 70.2 per cent, respectively, the surplus of imports being not unusual at this time of the year. Canada's trade balance for the first four months of 1934 is nearly double that for the like period last year. Carloadings for the week ended May 12 continued their upward swing for the eighteenth consecutive week.

Central Savings Bank Has Jubilee

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—The Central Savings Bank of New York City is today starting to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee in commemoration of the opening of the bank 75 years ago July 1. August Zinsser, president of the bank, recalls the first meeting on May 20, 1859, at City Hall, for the purpose of organizing a savings bank, in a statement made public yesterday.

"Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann presided and was so enthusiastic over the idea of a mutual savings bank, run for the benefit of depositors and not for private gain, that he became a charter member and trustee, setting an example followed by three other chief magistrates of the city," Mr. Zinsser says. "Charles Godfrey Gunther, who was Mayor from 1864 to 1866, served as a trustee for many years, while Smith Ely Jr., Mayor from 1877 to 1878, was a trustee for 21 years. Joseph V. McKee, recent acting Mayor of New York, was elected a trustee of Central Savings Bank early in 1934.

"The bank, which was incorporated April 9, 1859, by a special act of the New York State Legislature, opened for business July 1 of the same year at Cooper Institute. Today it is the sixth largest mutual savings bank in the United States with resources exceeding $200,000,000, and serves over 203,000 depositors."

Treasury Gold Stock Reaches New Peak

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Treasury gold stock has reached another peak despite the recent loss of $10,000,000.

Gold assets May 18, the latest day for which figures are available, were reported at $7,756,969,650. The previous high was $7,756,121,299 on May 9. On May 10 there was a sharp drop to $7,746,578,848.

The recovery has been steady since this decline. But large quantities of imported gold, approximating $25,000,000, remain unaccounted for on Treasury books. The loss generally is attributed to stabilization fund operations, and in some quarters it

Railroads' Loss Heavy, Due To Unregulated Competition

Official Says Traffic Inroads by Rivals Practically Free From Regulation Equal Three Billion Dollars Since 1929—Asks Removal of Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 21—"More than a billion dollars a year in freight revenue has been diverted from the railroads to their unregulated rivals, under conditions current in recent years," said Z. G. Hopkins, representing the western railways' committee on public relations, in an address before the Oklahoma City Traffic Club here today. "Much of this diverted traffic would again move by rail if regulatory policies permitted the railroads to exercise the freedom of competitive action enjoyed by their rivals.

"Although influenced mainly by conditions that have adversely affected all business, the decrease of more than three billion dollars in the annual operating revenues of American railroads since 1929 has resulted largely from the traffic inroads of unregulated competitors. Surrounded by regulations touching practically every phase of operation, and from which their principal rivals are almost entirely free, the railroads have suffered relatively larger loss of revenue than other business because they have not had freedom under the law to exercise the initiative in adjustment of rates and practices to meet changing competitive conditions that is ordinarily expected from business management when threatened with loss of trade.

Diversion of Traffic

The survey of motor transport recently made by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, the Panama Canal tonnage records, and other official information, support the conclusion that at least one-third of the revenue losses of the railroads have been due to diversion of traffic to other agencies of transport, and it is apparent that complete railroad recovery cannot be accomplished until the discriminatory policies under which the railroads now operate are corrected.

"In 1930, for the first time in 40 years of history, the railroad tonnage transported was less than it had been in the closing year of the preceding decade. The trends which set in in 1926 have continued with the result that in each of the last three years the number of tons transported has declined below the levels of 1910, although the population of the country has increased more than 30 per cent in the intervening 23 years.

"It is an important coincidence that the decade which marked reversal of the tonnage trends of preceding periods marked also beginning of a federal fourth section policy under which unregulated rivals of the railroads have since enjoyed practical monopoly in certain fields of transcontinental traffic, and that it marked too the opening of an era of extensive development of motor transportation, which together with other additions to transport agencies, completely changed the conditions under which the railroads had been practically alone in the commercial transport field, and upon which practically all of our public policies in regulation of railroads were based.

Still Major Transport Agency

"Notwithstanding the development of other means of convenient and economic transportation, and the certainty that the public will continue to enjoy their use, as it should, wherever such use is beneficial, there is complete popular agreement that we must still rely upon the railroads as our major trasport agency, and that our economic welfare, from a national standpoint, is largely dependent upon efficient and adequate rail transportation. There is like agreement that regulatory policies heretofore applied to railroads must be revised to meet the new conditions, either through modification of present railroad regulations or through extension of comparable regulations over the transport agencies with which the railroads compete.

"Meanwhile the railroads are suffering continuing loss and damage through arbitrary diversion of traffic, resulting from inflexible regulations which interfere with their freedom of competitive action in adjustment of their rates to fit new conditions. This situation benefits only the unregulated rivals of the railroads, and is in no way advantageous to public interest.

Want I. C. C. Act Amended

"Prompted by these conditions, and the manifest injustice of present regulatory policies, the railroads are pressing amendment of the 'long and short haul clause' of the Interstate Commerce Act at the earliest possible time. Its modification has been recommended by the Federal Coördinator of Transportation, by a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been indorsed by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Traffic League. It is urged by railroad labor and management. The step may be taken without conflict with general legislation providing a comprehensive national policy.

"Outstanding among rate regulations in its adverse effect on the railroads, particularly in western territory, the fourth section should be amended, independent of other legislation, for the reason that it is depriving the railroads of participation in competitive traffic which they sorely need if they are to contribute normally to national recovery.

"Interstate Commerce Commission reports afford ample evidence of the increasing interference of the fourth section with railroad effort to adjust rates to new conditions. Since 1926 the number of applications to the commission for fourth section relief have almost trebled. A total of 785 applications for relief or modification of former orders were filed in 1933. The commission has stated that in cases before it the average elapsed time to reach a decision is 355 days from the date of filing complaint. It is manifestly impossible that any business can meet competitive requirements in these fast moving times under regulations requiring delay of a year in action after necessity for changes in prices or rates arises."

Western Business Has Further Gains In Month of April

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—Business activity on the Pacific Coast followed the sharp gains of February and March with a further moderate advance during April, according to the May Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco.

The bank's index of western business for April rose to 70.7 per cent of the 1923-25 average level, compared with 70.5 per cent the month before and 59 per cent in April last year. This represents the highest point yet attained on the current recovery move.

The marked expansion in automobile sales on the coast is continuing. California totals for the January-April period being 36 per cent greater than for the corresponding months of 1933 for passenger cars, and 93 per cent greater for commercial cars. In comparison with 1932 they show a gain of 37 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

Large increases over last year are reported for the month in bank debits and particularly freight carloadings with a small increase in department store sales.

Pound Sterling Worth $5.11 in New York

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—European markets were closed today in observance of Whit Monday. There was no trading in the dollar abroad, consequently, and the New York Stock Exchange market was restricted to slow business at almost unchanged prices.

The pound sterling remained at $5.11, where it closed on Saturday. French francs, at 6.61¼ cents, showed a gain of .00¼ of a cent from Saturday.

Steel Operations Show Indications Of Being at Peak

At Least for First Half of Year—Scrap Lower—Tin Output Rises

By **H. A. Knight**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—It became more evident last week that peak operations for the first half of the year, if not for the entire year, have been reached. The weekly report of the American Iron & Steel Institute revealed that the scheduled pace for last week was 56.6 per cent of capacity compared with 56.9 per cent a week before.

In the Youngstown district the scheduled operations for this week are 61 per cent of capacity compared with 67 per cent a week ago. The sagging tendency of scrap prices is still with the trade and was as usual the first harbinger of a change in conditions. The steel industry has been running on momentum and fresh orders are by no means coming in at the rate that steel is being shipped to consumers.

At the same time not all movements are declining ones. After tin plate production had dipped to 70 per cent of capacity from 80 per cent a recovery up to 75 per cent has taken place.

It is reported that the tin plate makers are fearful of strikes, and wish to build up stocks in such eventualities so that the canners, who sell a seasonable commodity, will not be distressed from lack of supplies.

During the early days of the buying movement of early spring it was being stated frequently that consumers were overpurchasing. Now the steel trade is leaning to the opinion that consumers bought conservatively after all.

Purchasing of steel rails is virtually completed until fall when 1935 needs will be given heed. One of the latest purchases was of 35,000 tons of rails by the Chesapeake & Ohio, purchased from the Illinois, Inland, Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.

April bookings of fabricated structural steel were 20 per cent larger than in March, and were 125 per cent larger than in April of the preceding year, a month which had represented the low point of the depression in structural steel. Unfilled orders for structurals at the end of April were 50 per cent larger than for a year preceding.

Automobile production is declining, with production now at the rate of 300,000 units a month compared with 400,000 units at the end of April. There is little steel purchasing on the part of the automobile industry.

Strikes are already in effect in the Alabama ore district, and this threatens to spread to the Lake Superior district, which furnishes 80 per cent of the nation's ore needs. However, there is a large supply of ore on hand.

Consumers of steel are taking strike threats calmly and are apparently not anticipating steel needs because of the danger. Though only about 10 per cent of the steel industry is unionized, it is realized that this minority can cause much trouble if it is so disposed.

Pig iron demand is the dullest during the depression. Sales at New York and Boston are averaging about 200 to 300 tons weekly, whereas 2000 tons a week is a normal tonnage for New York and 750 tons for Boston. In the Chicago area pig iron shipments this month are 20 per cent better than during the corresponding period of last month, while coke shipments are 10 per cent greater.

FCA Gives Farmers In The South $150,000 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21—Farm Credit Administration officials announce an average of $150,000 a day is now being lent to farmers' production credit associations in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida by the Intermediate Credit Bank of Columbia.

In the nine working days through May 10, a total of $1,425,000 was disbursed through the Columbia banks to the farmer members of the 116 credit associations covering the four southeastern states.

New Estate Taxes

THE Revenue Act of 1934 has imposed increased burdens upon the estate of a deceased. Present tax rates indicate that many estate plans should be revised and existing wills rewritten. We shall be pleased to discuss this question with you or your attorney.

Tax Digest sent on request

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

The Children's Page

Ginger, Treeza and the Heroes

Chapters 1 to 7: Ginger lives in a back room in a dreary little street of one of the poorest parts of London. He prefers the streets, and how he does long for adventures! Tomorrow he will be eight years old, and then he can join the Wolf Cubs. Wonderful thought! The next day he is accepted as a new recruit. His dream has come true. But how is he to fill the four days before the next parade? Ginger has a great idea. He and Jackie and Sid and Bert will form a band of heroes, and seek adventures. Treeza wishes to be a hero, too, but it is not until she proves that she can help the heroes that she is enrolled. Treeza has a friend, Sam Parkins, who allows the heroes to use his loft as headquarters. They have a great time getting it ready, but that very evening they are called upon by Treeza to rescue her kitten, Wopples, who has been carried off by the Twinsies and handed over to Jem, one of the gypsies. They succeed with the help of a little gypsy girl, and return to Treeza victorious. Their next adventure is to act as an alarm when Sam's shop is broken into. The Twinsies and the gypsies are responsible for this, but again the heroes are successful. From that time on the Cubs are full of the thought of camp. At last the great day arrives and they are off for a week of fun at the seaside. Treeza is not left behind, for Sam decides to take her to Darnley for that same week.

By May Wynne

Chapter VIII

GINGER rubbed his eyes. Was it possible his enemies from the street had found them out?

"Pooh!" mocked Treeza under her breath, "who cares for the Twinsies? They'd be too scared to come near the sea."

Ginger shook his head. "They turns up, an' turns up," he sighed. "They always will turn up to plague us. But we won't have it. I'll see Akela."

Akela had just returned from a swim. He looked jolly.

"Hello, Ginger, tumble in," he urged. "You look as if you needed a tubbing."

Ginger told his tale and Akela laughed.

"Darnley's big enough for us all, kid," he said kindly, "and, if you do meet the boys, remember that you are a Wolf Cub and that I trust you. It's no great shakes to do a good turn to a pal. But—"

Ginger saluted. He was so afraid Akela was going to bid him do something for the Twinsies. Ugh! the Twinsies!

And the day after tomorrow camp would be over.

Treeza Plays the Prisoned Princess

Ginger led his little band to the ruins of an ancient castle and Treeza played the prisoned princess who had to be rescued. Treeza acted beautifully, and peered out from among the ivy leaves singing tunefully about her "knight."

"Guess I'd like to live in this old ruin, even if I had only berries to eat, an' fish out of the sea," said Treeza. "I'll not be able to breathe in the street now."

"We'll have to go back an' play the game," said Jackie. "It's no use moanin'."

He had heard Akela say that to Bob White that morning.

Treeza and Sam had been invited to a camp dinner cooked by the Sixers and, by the time Treeza and her knights returned, all was ready.

The Sixers had chosen sausages and mashed potatoes and treacle tart, and Akela said they'd done it all right.

And then it was that Jackie noticed Jerry, one of the Twinsies, sneaking back onto the upper beach.

"If I wasn't a Cub, I'd bash him," said Ginger huskily, and how he longed to do it.

Treeza wanted to collect shells that afternoon, and the heroes promised to help if, next day, she persuaded Sam to ask the shrimping man to take them shrimping, so that they could bring real seaside shrimps to their family tea tables.

It was good fun climbing over the rocks, and Ginger turned them into a band of gold searchers looking for nuggets. Jackie had just found a nugget like a pink spiral when a yell made them look upward.

And there again were the Twinsies, but this time they were Twinsies in distress. They had overbalanced on the edge of the cliff, had slid down in a panic to a ledge some distance below, and there they perched, like two sea gulls, flapping their arms in terror.

"Oh!" cried Treeza, "Lock at them, Ginger! You must save them!"

And that, of course, was exactly what Ginger meant to do.

"You stay here with Sid," he ordered, "and if Akela comes along, tell him what's happened."

It did not take long for him and his comrades to reach the top of the cliff by a shelving path lower down the shore, but by the time they arrived on the spot the Twinsies' father was talking wildly to two big fishermen who already had a long rope in readiness.

The fishermen were explaining that the ledge would not bear a man's weight, and the boys were too scared to catch hold of the rope without aid.

From below they could hear the Twinsies' howling.

Ginger stepped forward, his blue eyes very bright.

"I'll go down," he said. "You gimme the rope an' I'll tie the Twinsies up one at a time."

The Twinsies' father gave a queer gurgle, but the big fishermen were looking Ginger critically up and down.

"You think you could?" they said. "All right, then. Go steady, and keep cool."

Jackie and Bert began to mutter, but the big fishermen paid no attention, knowing that the ledge would soon be giving way and that there was not a moment to lose.

Ginger went down over that cliff top with his lips very tight and his heart twelling. The Twinsies stopped howling, and watched open-mouthed, and when Ginger dropped like some green elf on the ledge beside them they shuffled so close that they would have pushed him over had he not spoken firmly.

"You budge and I leaves you," he said, "This ledge ain't holding any Twinsies more'n ten minutes. You do as you're told an' you'll be home for tea. Come on, Joe."

Joe came on, and Ginger tied him up. He knew his knots or he never could have done it. Then the boy swung out and up.

He was kicking like a rabbit, but fortunately he stopped in time, and was pulled up limp and quiet.

Jerry squatted in silence until the rope came down again. Then he looked Ginger straight in the face.

"I ain't never goin' to torment you again, Gin," he said brokenly, "never, I ain't."

Then he, too, swung out, steady as a Cub.

Ginger waited. He felt a bit queer and shaky himself now, and wished they'd hurry up with the rope. But for some reason they did not hurry and—the ledge was crumbling.

Then, from above, Akela's voice sounded sharp and clear.

Ginger Resolves

"The rope's broken, Ginger, old man," he said, "but I'm climbing down. Steady!"

Then Ginger looked up, resolve in his eyes.

"No, you don't, Akela," he squealed. "I'll climb. You're too heavy," and he was off the ledge and abreast the cliff before Akela could speak again.

He fancied he heard a rattling of stones and guessed the ledge had gone, but he dared not look down.

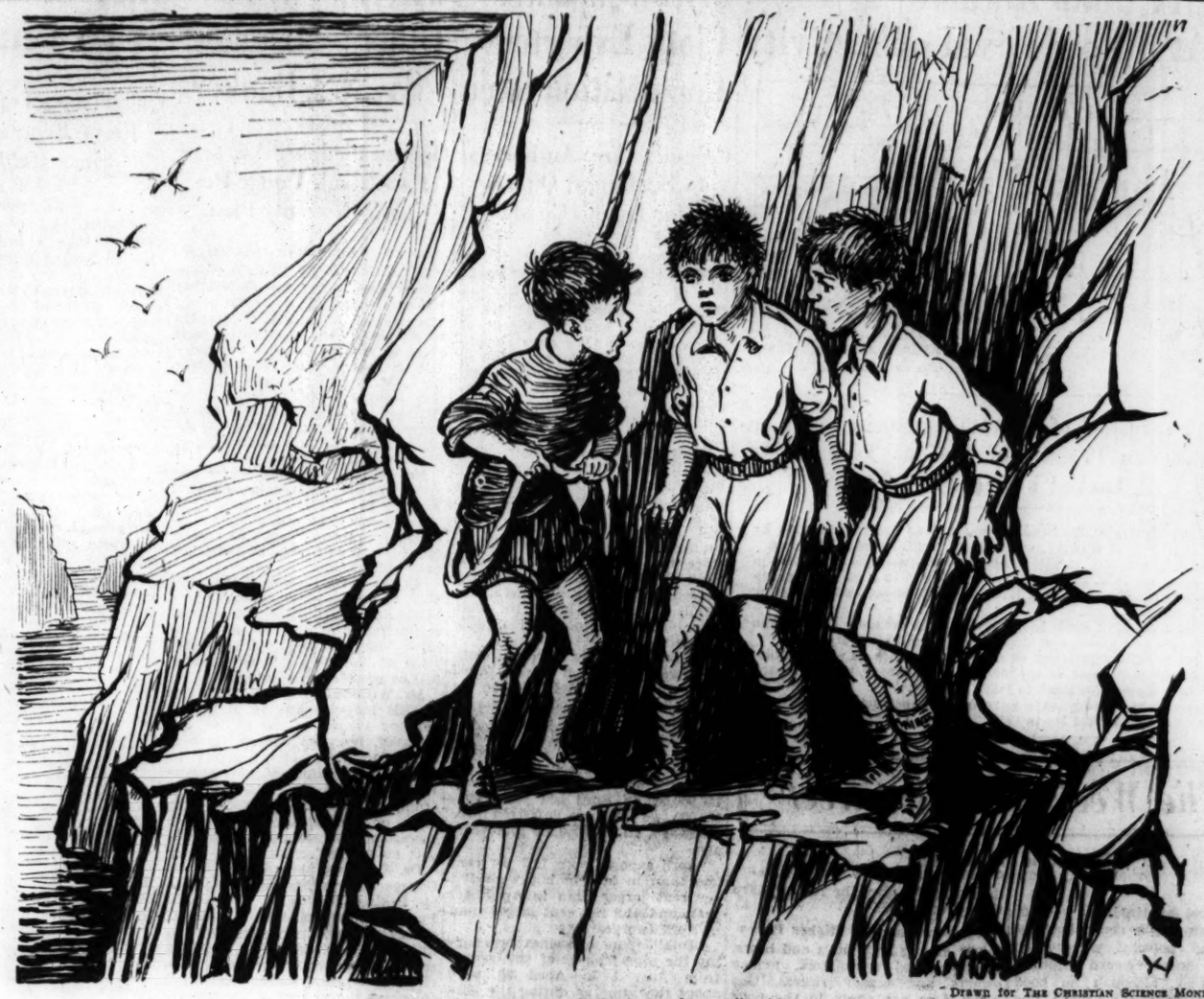
It seemed a long, long way up that dreadful place. And then a strong hand gripped his wrist, strong arms were under his own, and he forgot all about heroes and cubs and noble knights till he found a very pale but smiling Akela bending over him.

It seemed as if the place was crowded with faces, as if everybody was speaking at the same time. He heard someone say the Twinsies were going to be heroes and Wolf Cubs, too, now. Then he lay back in Old Wolf's arms and gave a restful sigh.

"We're all proud of you, Ginger," said Akela in a strangely husky voice. "You're a Wolf Cub who is an honor to the pack. Well played, laddie!"

And Ginger looked up into Old Wolf's eyes and smiled in perfect content.

[The End]



"Do as you're told an' you'll be home for tea," said Ginger.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Match Box Toys You Can Make

By Harry Maxwell

II

HERE are two models, both specially simple. The first is a doll's dresser. Two small match boxes and one large one will be needed. The small ones form the top of the dresser and the larger one the bottom.

You can discard the match-box covers straight away as only the insides are needed. Of course you will keep the covers, won't you, for they will come in useful later on.

Place the large inside piece on its side, lengthways, and on its other side glue the two smaller insides, taking care to place them flush with the back. If you remember that the two smaller insides must fit neatly onto the large one you can't go wrong. If they don't fit you must not use them, but must search around for two that do.

Covering the Dresser With Colored Paper

Now, although the dresser isn't quite finished, we will cover it with some fairly thick colored paper, as it will be easier to do so now rather than later on when it has been given its legs. If you like you can fix thin cardboard onto the outsides and back instead of colored paper, but be sure that you measure it very carefully and cut it with a very sharp penknife so that it fits neatly and looks smart when finished.

The final job is fixing on the legs. If you have some of those very long matches some people use, get to work with these. Cut one of them in half and thus provide yourself with two legs for the front. Glue these so that they are flush with the little shelf. Round the tops off smoothly and see that the feet are absolutely straight.

Now you need two longer legs to run right up to the top at the back of the dresser, where they fit flush. Don't forget that all the legs must be stuck at the side and not at the front or back of the dresser, and don't forget to round them off. The dresser is now complete and we will get on with our next job, which is a small barrow.

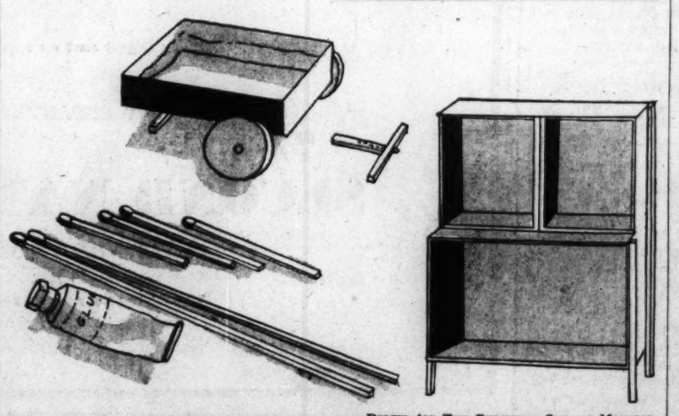
Here again only the inside of the match box is required and the bigger it is the better. First inspect the inside to see that it is strong. If it needs strengthening, glue in a new bottom of thin cardboard or part of another match box. The body of the barrow can be covered straight away.

Now take two match sticks that will fit underneath the barrow and jut out a tiny bit on either side and place them about half an inch from either end for the axles. While the glue is drying make the wheels.

Wheels of Cork

Cork is the best material to use. It must be cut with a sharp knife and a hole pierced through the center into which to insert the end of the axle. Don't make the hole too large or the wheel will work loose.

And now one more thing. We must make some sort of handle on which to fix the string. Two pieces of match, cut neatly and painted—or covered with colored paper—will do for this. Turn the cart upside down and stick one half-match lengthways onto the middle of the body so that it protrudes slightly at the front. When this is dry, take the other piece of match and fix it to the first by means of a small pin pressed firmly through the center.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Doll's Dresser and Cart Made From Match Boxes

Kim's Adventure in Wonderland

A True Story

IT WAS a jolly, sunny afternoon, with a Scotch wind fit to rouse any small dog to action. No wonder that Kim, the wire-haired terrier, felt ready to jump over the moon—if there had been one. Instead he tried to content himself by chasing rabbits, and the more he chased the farther he went, so it wasn't exactly his fault when his mistress whistled him to come back, because he was too far off to hear.

Kim's mistress did not like to go home without him, but that was what she finally had to do, because he had disappeared as completely as a dog can, and no amount of calling and threats produced any effect.

For the rest of the evening Kim's mistress kept one eye on the front walk and one ear on the front door, but no familiar little figure came padding home, and no bark or scratch was to be heard, and at last it grew dark, and night fell over the countryside.

Where is Kim? How many people asked that question the next day! But, except for himself, no one knew. Night came on again, and another day dawned, and still he was missing. And then, late in the afternoon, someone suggested a plan. Kim had a great friend called Mirk, a large Kerry Blue terrier, and it was thought that he might nose Kim out.

Mirk was delighted to be of service, and off went the search party to the warren. At first Kim's mistress could not be sure if Mirk were sniffing for him or only for rabbits, because he took so much interest in every hole he came to. But suddenly he stiffened up with excitement, his tail wagged furiously, and he commenced to scratch the soil away from a hole so fast and push his way in so hard that his strong shoulders soon stuck on the sides, and he had to be pulled out backwards.

By this time it was too dark to see any more, and sadly the little party had to go home and wait for the next day before resuming the search.

This time they armed themselves with spades, and commenced to dig down into the ground at some little distance from the rabbit's entrance. Deeper and deeper they dug until they were four feet from the surface, and then, listening intently, they heard a faint sound, a tiny, dismal whimper. A few more spadefuls of soil were pitched out and then, sure enough, there was the tip of Kim's tail!

It was a stiff and terribly thirsty small dog who was taken home after his three nights' adventure underground, and his mistress was so glad to get him back unharmed that she couldn't be cross with him for running away. As for friendly Mirk and his trusty nose, the whole countryside is talking about him and his good deed.

Three Years Old

I'm growing up—
And now I help my mother,
For Mother never tires of helping me.
While I'm so small
I must be lots of trouble,
But every day I'm growing—can't you see?

Each day I feel
Oh, ever so much bigger!
And now I dress myself and wash my face.
Already I am called
My mother's Helper:
Because I've learned to put things in their place!

When Mother sweeps
I always hold the dustpan;
And then I dust the chairs and table legs.
When she goes out
To feed her hens and chickens,
I go along and gather up the eggs.

My mother never says
"Now *do* be careful!"
She knows I'm just as careful as can be.
I feel almost like
A really truly grown-up—
Since my mother made a Helper out of me.

JETTA SMITH MILLER.

Suzanne and the Robin Family

By Norma Butler McEnhill

ONE lovely spring morning Suzanne leaned a little way out of her window to breathe the sweet perfume of the lilac blossoms. Suddenly she gave a little gasp of delight, for there quite near her, snuggled down between the lilac branches she saw—what do you think? A robin redbreast sitting on a nest!

Suzanne kept very still. And all at once, with a whir of wings, another robin alighted on a branch and plumped a ripe strawberry into the bill of the robin on the nest. Then he balanced on a lilc branch,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And those baby mouths seemed always wide open, asking for more.

lifted his pretty head and sang a little song to the robin on the nest.

Every morning after that Suzanne moved very softly when she came near the window. Sometimes Mr. Robin cocked his dainty head and glanced at her as if he were thinking, "I wonder if we can trust you." And then one day Mrs. Robin looked brightly toward the little girl in the window for a moment, and then—oh joy!—she spread her wings and fluttered away, singing a snatch of a song as if to say: "We know now that we can trust you!"

Three Blue Eggs

Again Suzanne gasped with delight, for there in the nest with its softly woven hair lining were three beautiful blue eggs as blue as the bluest part of the sky.

And then one wonderful day there were no blue eggs in the nest for three baby robins were there in their place. Such strange-looking little birds it seemed to the little girl in the window, for their heads were so large and their necks were so slender—and they had no feathers at all!

How busy Father Robin was then! For besides bringing choice morsels to Mother Robin, there were the three baby birds to be fed. And those baby mouths seemed always wide open asking for more.

When Suzanne saw that Mother Robin and the baby robins seemed to like strawberries and cherries, she helped Father Robin feed his little family by bringing the biggest and ripest ones from her own breakfast each morning and placing them on the window sill.

The three little birds grew and grew. And soon, to Suzanne's great relief, they were covered with nice coats of speckly, fluffy feathers. Finally they were so large that they were almost too large for one nest to hold them, and Suzanne noticed that Mother Robin seemed to be pushing them about—and pushing them toward the edge of the nest.

One morning when Suzanne went into the garden, what was her surprise and distress to find one of the young robins on the ground.

"Oh!" she said, "One of my dar-ling birdies has fallen from the nest." And lifting the little fluffy bird very tenderly she carried it up to her room and reaching away out, put it back beside the other little birds. A little later in the day the same thing occurred.

"Here is your baby, Mother Robin," she said, reaching out to the nest. "I hope you are glad."

But Mother Robin did not seem at all grateful. Instead, she gave Suzanne's hand a little peck with her bill.

"That's a funny way to say 'thank you,'" Suzanne said, "but I guess you mean to thank me."

The next morning Suzanne again found one of the young robins on the ground under the lilac tree. She was starting to run forward and pick it up when—Whir! Down flew Father Robin, giving her a sharp peck on the head.

Suzanne was so startled and surprised that all she could do at first was to say "Oh!" But eager to restore the little fluttering bird to the safety of the nest, she stooped once more to lift it gently. But again Father Robin flew toward her, and with a warning note that did not sound in the least like his usual song note, he gave her curly head three sharp pecks with his bill.

Just then Cousin Bob came down the steps. "Father Robin is trying to tell you not to interfere with his training," he said with a laugh.

Robin Discipline

Then he explained that when Father and Mother Robin think their little ones are strong enough to fly, they push one from the nest. The little wings spread naturally, and so Baby Robin is unhurt and soon grows stronger, and able to fly. "So you see," he said, "you were interfering with robin discipline. Now watch Mr. Rob for awhile."

So Suzanne watched, and saw that Father Robin kept near to guard the little one from harm as it spread its wings in its efforts to fly. And she saw how it took short flights, a little farther and a little farther each time until with a joyous little "cheep" it lifted its tiny wings and fluttered to a branch of the lilac tree.

"Cheer-up, cheer!" sang Father Robin. Perhaps he was saying in Robin-language, "Hurrah for our brave little bird!"

But I hope that one of his cheer-up, cheers meant "Thank you little human-bird for all the help you have been to my little family."

The Legend of the Mignonette

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl who was considered the most beautiful princess in the world. She was not only lovely to look upon but beautiful in her nature. Everyone loved her for her loveliness of heart. When her maid combed her long golden tresses, she did not cry or scold because the tangles hurt. When the king and queen had to journey without taking the princess with them, she did not pout or tease or cry. At last the queen of the fairies heard of the princess of the beautiful heart.

"I must reward her for her kindness and gentleness," said the queen of the fairies, and forthwith she sped to the palace.

"I behold that you are most fair and beautiful; moreover, it has come to my ears that you are loving, kind and gentle. I want to reward you, so I shall offer you your choice of three wishes."

"Oh, how kind you are!" exclaimed the princess.

"First, you may be a bird, free to go from one end of the world to the other," explained the queen of the fairies.

"Second, you may be a butterfly, with never a care or worry to fret you. You can flit about, gay and beautiful, and charm all your beholders.

"Third, you may be a flower. You may then have sweet perfume and gentle beauty which will soothe the weary and cheer the unhappy. Make your choice of the three and always it shall be yours."

The princess thought very hard. Then she said: "I will not be a bird. If I were, I might fly far, far away from my home and my friends and forget to return.

"Nor will I be a butterfly. If I were, my beauty might make me vain. Besides I might think so much of light, airy pleasures that I would forget to do my duty.

"I will be a flower, dear queen of the fairies. Then I can always help and comfort those who may be in need. I can make my little corner of the world brighter for being in it, and I can be of help to others."

"Wise, indeed, has your choice been, Oh princess!" said the fairy queen as she waved her wand and changed the princess into the sweet-scented, well-beloved mignonette.

The Mail Bag

Inglewood, California

Dear Editor:

I am writing to say how much I like the Mail Bag. I like Snubs and Waddles and Theodore Bear, too. I have a twin brother. We are 8 years old.

We have a cabin in the mountains near a river in which we wade. Once we got lost in the mountains but not for long. We called loudly and our daddy found us.

We go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Helen Lois J.

Fredonia, New York

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank you for putting my letter in the Mail Bag, for it has brought me much happiness.

My school teacher presented me with a book of poems with my letter neatly fastened in front. I also received a very interesting and friendly letter from a girl in Yorkshire, England. Faith V.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I'm a boy 10 years old. I read the Monitor's Mail Bag always. This is my first letter, though I have been a reader of the Monitor for three years.

I'm very much interested in stamp collecting, tap dancing and dogs. I would like to hear from someone in Switzerland, Holland, Egypt and Greece. Melvin C.

(Note: Will Joan E., of St. Joseph, Mo., and Janis A., of Chicago, Ill., please send in their street addresses.)

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Dictator Changes Bulgarian System

(Continued from Page 1)

olutionary organization. The whole revolutionary organization is to be suppressed and the Bulgarian province of Macedonia, which for decades has been a state within a state, is to be incorporated into the administrative system of the kingdom.

Macedonia Split Up

In fact, Bulgarian Macedonia already has been divided into two separate districts, the western part being attached to Sofia, the eastern part to Philipopolis.

For more than 50 years the mountains of Macedonia have served as strongholds for revolutionary activities, from which bands of guerrillas have operated first against Turkey and, for the last decade and a half have made raids against Greece and Serbia. In addition, they have exercised enormous influence upon Bulgarian politics.

Annihilation of the Macedonian revolutionary organization has certainly given a new aspect to the international situation in this part of the world and provided facilities for understanding between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. For that reason the new Bulgarian dictatorship is joyously received in Belgrade—probably more so in fact than in Sofia. Sofia thinks this Government has at last acknowledged that the World War is over and will accept the present Balkan map.

It is pointed out, however, that the Macedonians are not easily suppressed and will not readily allow their nationalistic ideals to be repudiated. Moreover, it has yet to be seen whether the Government can hold its position against its opponents, who are both numerous and influential.

The Real Dictator

The new régime was placed in power against the will of the King by a military revolution, ordered by a former director of the military academy, Damyan Veltcheff, who is the real Bulgarian dictator, though he holds no post in the new government. Most of his fellow supporters were captains, and this is called a "Captains' revolution." The King's War Minister, appointed only a week earlier, was taken by surprise, and the King himself was placed in a position in which he had to accept the revolutionary government or abdicate. Believing it to be for the good of Bulgaria, he chose the former course.

The men who are at the head of the government are without political prestige, but are regarded as honest and well-intentioned. They are theorists, operating through a tiny group of political thinkers called the Zveno. They had not a single representative in Parliament and have comparatively few followers in the country. They lead no big movement like Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini, but have a similar economic and political conception.

On the whole the public is believed to be not opposed to the new Government because corrupt and bargaining politicians have aroused the disrespect of the nation. Bulgaria is in a mood of watchful waiting. Many people think this new Fascism cannot be worse than the democracy it replaces, and may be better. Martial law has not been proclaimed. The country is completely quiet and life goes on in its normal manner.

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More clothes, more things for the children, more comforts for the house—all these are possible if you choose from Leavitt's big stocks at LOW prices.

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You will with an

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Makes Possible One Day Painting

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We offer all facilities for parking and servicing your automobile by the day, week or month at lowest rates.

Washing—Greasing—Polishing

LOCATED WITHIN 2 MINUTES FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

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Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

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AGENTS WANTED

SELL Bluheet Range Oil Burners, unlimited heat, quick and odorless, gives excellent results, unlike others; agent buys outright, resells at profit. Write BLUHEET OIL BURNERS CO., 376 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

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Spend a Cool Summer in New England's Delightful Yachting Center

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CALGARY (Continued)

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KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
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"Everything for the Office"
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We have a full range of COATS AND NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
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$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

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It's Easy to Pay the National Way
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129TH STREET WEST
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EAST TO 83RD STREET
Use Werner's Drive Yourself Cars
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We Give Both Service and Good Honest Work
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CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
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Old English
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full of quaintness and restful charm
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Excellent Home Cooking

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We carry a complete stock of lesson markers.
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VANCOUVER
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
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Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
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Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
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Quality Groceries and Fresh Meats
We Aim to Please
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LONSDALE LUMBER
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VICTORIA

Garden 8166
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Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
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Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Formal Outing and Sports Styles.
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Garden 6111

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Showing the Well-Known
"LANSEA" Bramble Suits
New Colors, New Styles, New Weaves. Styled in Paris, made in Scotland on hand looms.
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Specializes in English and French Sportswear
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Distinctive Millinery for Summer
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Opp. "The Bay"

MANITOBA

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BLOSSOM-TONE DRESSES
Are proving great favorites with Winnipeg women.
One-Piece Styles $7.95
Jacket Dresses $10.95
They're the washable, well-tailored pastel crepe dresses that are the backbone of every smart summer wardrobe.
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Buy With Confidence!
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Guarantee is your full protection
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Pasteurized Milk and Cream
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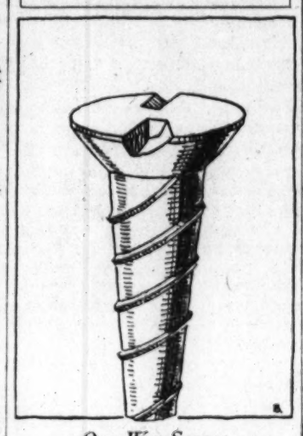
Daily Features

With the Inventors

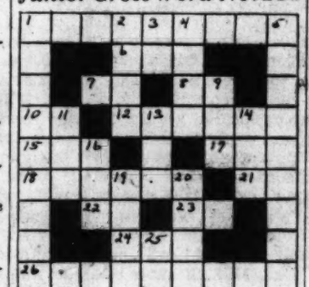


One-Way Screw

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS distinguished-looking screw is one that must be driven in with a special screwdriver, and then be left in place forevermore; for, as you see, the grooves at the top slope up on one side so that no tool can help to untwist it. The obvious use for it is in putting on locks and other hardware, but it should be valuable, too, in some types of furniture construction. It is the invention of Fred Salmen Jr. of Los Angeles, and was given U. S. Patent No. 1956963.

Junior Cross-Word No. 185



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Swaggered.
6—Masculine pronoun.
7—You and I.
8—Adjective suffix denoting "of the Nature of."
10—Symbol for krypton.
12—Ripe.
15—French coin.
17—Moccasin.
18—Capital of Montana.
21—Aconcagua is highest one of the Andes (abbr.).
22—Courtesy title for a man (abbr.).
23—Past.
24—Noun suffix.
26—Art of public speaking or reading.

Down

1—Greylock is highest of —— Hills in Massachusetts.
2—Noah's eldest son.
3—Musical note.
4—To send out.
5—Guidance.
9—Drinking vessel.
11—Fish eggs.
13—Own (Scot.).
14—Male sheep.
16—City in Germany on the Danube.
19—Man's name.
20—Encourage.
25—Greek letter corresponding to English N.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Your Camera

Selling Prints to Papers and Magazines

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

MANY alluring advertisements are printed concerning the demand for prints from magazines and newspapers. It is true that there is a demand for specialized material of a quality which will reproduce well. In common with every other business, newspapers and magazines for the past few years have pared their expenses to the limit and are buying only what is absolutely necessary. On the other hand hundreds of capable photographers have been trying to earn some money by submitting photographs to the press.

With a curtailed demand and an increased supply of good material the chance for any but unusual pictures is limited, indeed. In fact, many of the free-lance photographers are offering leaflets and books telling where certain types of photographs will find a market, when they themselves could supply such a demand.

The publishers are very exacting in regard to photographs, and unless the amateur makes a study of composition, light, exposure and processing, his results are bound to be disappointing. Very limited success is assured in this line of photography, unless the photographer is willing to put aside any thought of immediate great profits, and to study the market demands, with the idea of equipping himself, so that he may produce the quality of work that the press demands.

Every subject that tells a story should be photographed, all odd and unusual subjects, curiosities, and the like. When the markets again open there will be a greater demand than ever before because the publishers will have used most of the material which has been on file.

Hard work alone spells success in press photography.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Collection of Geniuses

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came to our city a Woman who called often at the house where we abide, and she counted herself a friend of Keturah. And I asked of Keturah, saying, Is this Susie person married or single? And Keturah answered, Both.

And I said, It is just about what I should have expected.

And Keturah said, She hath many of the marks of Genius, and she knoweth many persons who are Geniuses. Yea, and she hath invited us to spend an evening with her and meet a group of her Friends, all of whom are Geniuses in their way.

So we went, I and Keturah, and we spent an evening in the Flirt of Susie. And she trotted out her Geniuses.

And there was a Poetess who wrote Vers Libre so wonderful that it could not be told from Prose. And there was a Musician who played his Violin after a new theory which maintained that Music should have neither Melody nor Harmony nor Key nor Time, but reach the Higher Levels of the Soul through Free Interpretation. And there was an Author, who had writ a Great Book, so profound that no Publisher could understand it or see the need of publishing it. And another who would Revolutionize Education by Interpreting Morals in Terms of Music, and Music in Terms of Color.

And Susie introduced them to us, one by one, and I and Keturah were about the only people there who were not Geniuses. So they began every man and woman of them to tell us their Theories.

And when we came away, we were that weary, we walked not, but ordered a Taxi.

And Keturah said, It was a Great Social Triumph for Susie.

And I answered, Yea.

And Keturah said, And I was Bored.

And I said, So was I unless there be in the Dictionary some word which meaneth the same and then some.

And I said, Keturah, Thou art no Genius, neither am I. But thou art mighty Good and Wondrous Sensible, and I am a Philosopher, which is, being interpreted, a man with Good Ordinary Common Sense.

And Keturah said, An evening with a Choice Assortment of Geniuses is like unto a Feast in a Pickle Factory.

And I said unto her, God hath need of mighty few Geniuses; and as for a job lot like that we have met, it is of the Lord's mercies that they are not consumed. Let us be thankful that in this world are so large a number of Commonplace Sensible Folk.

Just Between Us

"THE people have spoken." So at least we can interpret the surprising response to the "What Do You Read?" survey form published on May 9. The first 100 ballots received showed the Sundial and In Lighter Vein tied for first place. More reports later.

Now to pass along what Jules C. thinks would be "a more expansive plan for the Monitor Camera Club." He outlines a column for the exchange of snapshots, like the exchange of letters through the Mail Bag. Well?

Incidentally, F. S. W. shares what he is doing with our Camera Club pictures and comments. He has organized a group of fans out in Huntington Park, Calif. At the meetings he passes around the Monitor Camera Club layouts, asking for constructive criticisms; then he reads our staff photographer's comments.

We were thrilled with word that a struggling little society in the Middle West had received new courage to carry on after reading "A Forlorn Hope," one of the Parables of Safed the Sage. Safed, by the way, was the late William E. Barton, beloved Congregational minister, authority on the Life of Lincoln, and father of Bruce Barton.—*Feature Editor.*

In Lighter Vein

Probably His Bodyguard

It happened at the spring training camp of a major-league baseball club.

"The umpire for today's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?" inquired the gatekeeper of the manager.

"An umpire with two friends!" gasped the manager, when he could get his breath. "Sure!"

For Example

The teacher was trying to get her class to understand something about the ether. "What is it that pervades the stellar universe, something which no wall or door can shut out?"

"The smell of boiled cabbage," spoke up the class wit.—*Pathfinder.*

Perhaps

A woman had gone to Scotland for the first time in her life. On her return to London she expressed herself as quite surprised at the comparative civilization of the North.

"Our English customs are spreading rapidly," she said; "even in a little town like St. Andrews they have a nice golf course."—*Montreal Star.*

How to Keep a Maid

Mistress: "I'm glad to know you will be staying on with me after you're married. Do I know the lucky man?"

Maid: "Oh, yes, ma'am. It's your son."

A Good Substitute

"Janitor, you could cool our apartment nicely if you would run ice water through the radiators."

"Can't be done, madam."

"What did you have in them last winter?"

Veteran

"The dinner was delicious. You must have an old family cook."

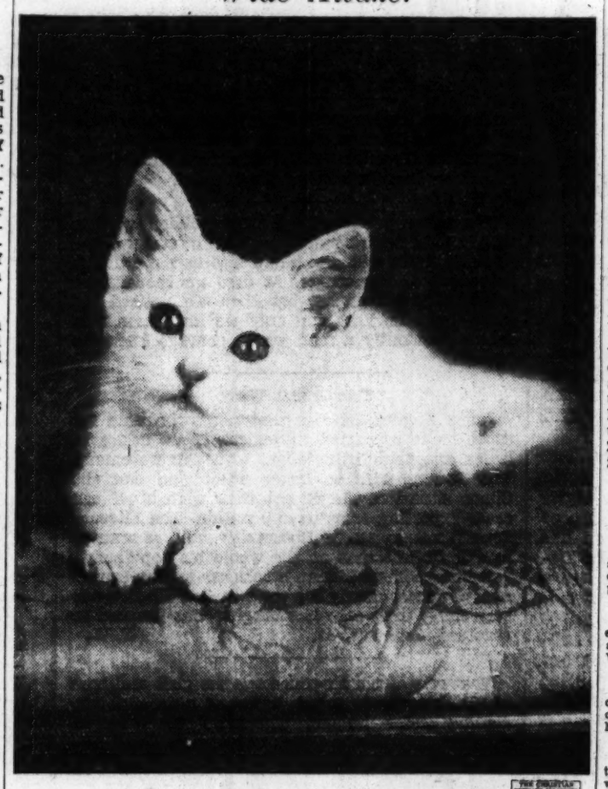
"Yes, indeed; she's been with us ten or twelve meals."—*Pearson's.*

The "Goat"

Waiter: "Haven't they given you a menu yet, sir?"

Diner (wearily): "Yes, but I finished that an hour ago."

Wide Awake!



This Is the Picture That Has Been Attracting so Much Interest in Sacramento, Calif., Recently. A Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Is Cheerfully Awarded to Mrs. Laura C. Thomas, Who Owns the Interested Kitten, Swisstena.

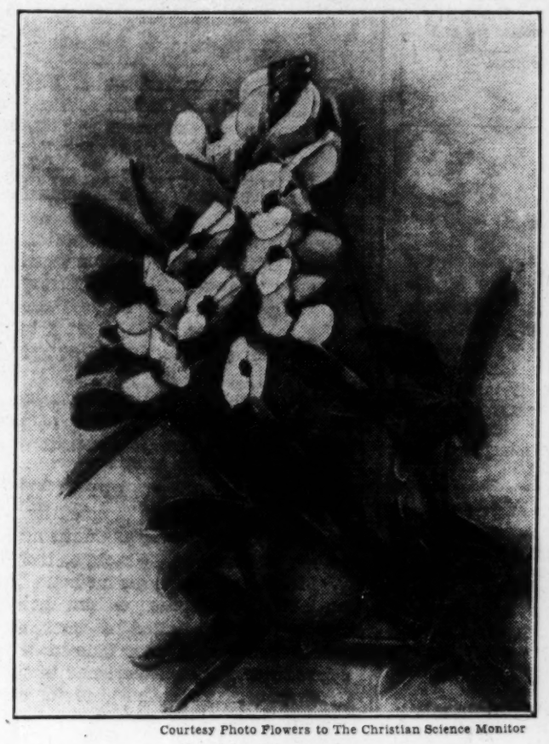
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CALAMITIES that seem insuperable when looked at from a distance, lose half their power if met and resisted with fortitude.

—COOPER

State Flower No. 32



Courtesy Photo Flowers to The Christian Science Monitor

Texas: Bluebonnet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA may have white bonnets; Wyoming, yellow; but the bonnets of Texas bring down a bit of blue from the sky to glorify the plains. No one knows exactly how bluebonnets first came to Texas. They are not native; that is certain. Some legends say that the early padres brought them over from Jerusalem and planted them in their mission gardens.

Probably the correct explanation of their American début must take into consideration the early shipments of grain from Mediterranean countries to the ports of Galveston and Corpus Christi. Bluebonnet seeds might very easily have been mixed with the grain; and as the cargo was transferred from ship to warehouse, and warehouse to farmer, they could have been whisked about on the wings of the wind.

Bluebonnet belongs to the bean or legume family. In Europe it goes under the name of lupine, and serves as a food. In Texas only cattle eat it. It was adopted as the state floral emblem by the Legislature in 1901.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Oreb and Zeeb

TOWARD the close of Gideon's successful campaign which delivered Israel from the oppression of the Midianites, as recorded in the book of Judges (chapters 6-8), the men of Ephraim held the fords of Jordan at Gideon's request (Judges 7:24) and there captured two Midianite princes, Oreb and Zeeb, as they sought to escape across the river to their own territory—which seems to have lain to the east of Gilead (vs. 25).

Oreb and Zeeb are generally mentioned together, perhaps because of the assonance of their names, and their defeat was long remembered, for the Psalmist writes of the downfall of their pride (Psalms 83:11f); while Isaiah warns his readers to obey God's word lest they be destroyed as were the Midianites at the "rock of Oreb" (Is. 10:26), which had been named from that event in the national history (Judges 7:25). Zeeb gave his name to a "winepress" in that vicinity.

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Chicago is to have a $4,000,000 zoo. A curious animal in Chicago would be a teacher with a salary paid in full.

Arkansas Gazette: Trade note tells of an easy-going lawn mower made of aluminum alleys. Our old one is plenty easy-going. What we need is an easy-coming-back one.

Milwaukee Journal: The inventor of a copper bathing suit points out that copper does not shrink. Happy fellow, never to have been in the stock market.

Daily Oklahoman: All you need to capture world markets is enough employees working at 30 cents a day to make you rich.

Humorist: "There is no more annoying person than an office boy who puts on airs," says a business man. Unless it is one who whistles them.

Daily Anecdote

Cleveland Goes Fishing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAVORITE story of Walt Mason's, related once by President Cleveland, concerned the latter's many angling expeditions.

"It is remarkable," the President said, "how small some people are. I had with me on a fishing trip two countrymen who evidently were aware of my reputation as an angler. Before starting, one of them made the following suggestion:

"'Mr. President,' he said, 'we will agree that the first one who catches a fish must treat the crowd.'

"I assented to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had bites and were too mean to pull them up!"

"I suppose you lost then?" remarked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied the President. "I didn't have any bait on my hook!"

Worth Knowing

ESKIMOS OF SMITH SOUND—GREENLAND—LIVE FARTHER NORTH THAN ANY OTHER PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Colt Saves Child

(Caledonia (N. Y.) Advertiser
Caledonia, N. Y.

A WILD, unweaned colt, shunning every member of the Reiners Dinn family except the 2-year-old baby boy, staged a dramatic and unusual life-saving performance on the Dinn farm by fishing the child out of the water into which he fell and holding the baby's head out of water.

How long the colt stood with teeth firmly gripping the neckband of the baby's dress, until the situation was discovered, was not ascertained.

The colt strangely displayed an unwonted affection for the baby son of the family for some time. Shying away from Mr. Dinn himself, the colt permitted no one to come near him. Yet the animal would walk up to the baby and nuzzle him while the baby clapped his hands with glee.

A few days ago the older brother was told to watch the baby. The threshing machine lured the watchman away from his charge. Some time later the baby was missed. A woman neighbor to the Dinn family joined in the search, and it was she who found the colt at the water tank patiently holding the child out of the water by the neckband of the tiny dress.

Mr. Dinn believes that the child's screams, as it struck the water, attracted the colt and that the animal fumbled around in the water until a firm hold was obtained upon the child's clothing.

The baby was too heavy to be lifted clear of the tank, the father says, so the colt held its bundle of humanity out of danger and patiently awaited help.

A Word a Day

Condign

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "He had been brought to *condign* punishment as a traitor."

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

extreme deserved
inhuman deferred
capital summary

Pronunciation: *Con-dine'* (o as in connect, i long).

Derivation: The word came to us through the French *condigne*, "well-merited," from the Latin *condignus*, "well-worthy" (compounded of *cum*, "with, very," and *dignus*, "worthy"). Since the end of the seventeenth century the word has been commonly used only in connection with "punishment," a use originating in the phraseology of the Tudor Acts of Parliament.

De Quincey once said: "Capriciously . . . the word 'condign' is used only in connection with the word 'punishment.' . . . These and other words, if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment, would become extensively useful. We should say, for instance, 'condign honors,' 'condign reward,' 'condign treatment' (treatment appropriate to the merit)."

"Condign punishment" is not a condign fate for "condign."

Notes and Queries

Aerial, aeroplane (L. R. A.)—The correspondent writes:

> In my Webster's these everyday words are pronounced *a-ē'-ri-al* and *ā'-er-o-plane*. Everybody says *air'-plane* and *air'-i-al*. Does universal usage make my dictionary obsolete?

"Aeroplane," still used commonly in Britain, is pronounced according to Webster's as you give it—four syllables. It is "airplane" that is sounded *air'-plane*. With regard to "aerial," designating a radio antenna, we believe that present colloquial usage will eventually be recognized by the dictionaries. Our Radio Editor calls it *air'-th-al*.

"Choo" sound (L. R. A.)—For a full discussion of the colloquial tendency to sound *tu* as *choo*, see "A Guide to Pronunciation," section 250, in Webster's New International Dictionary.

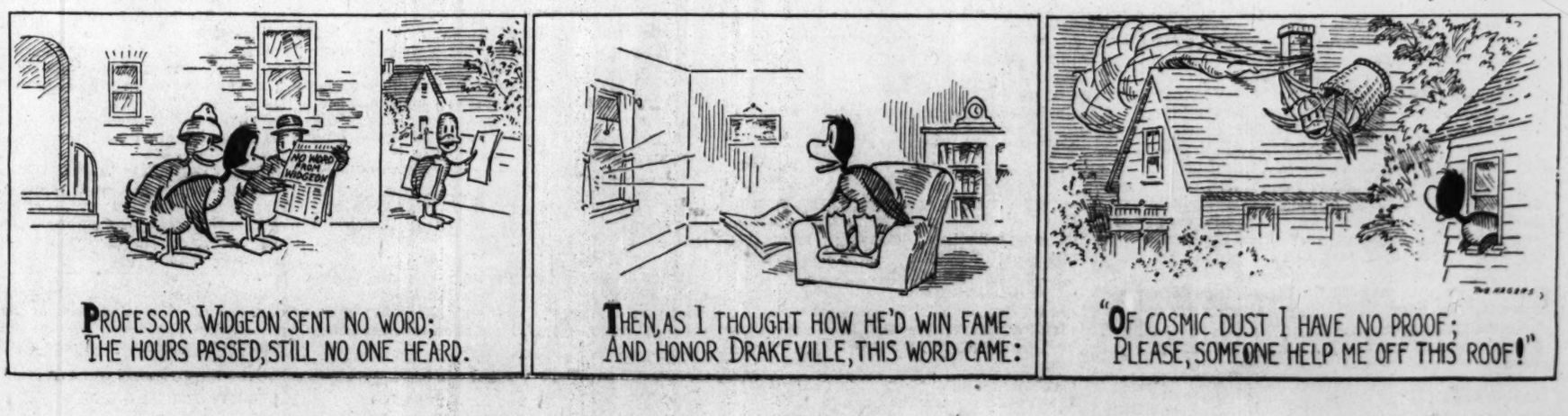
Tune, tube, studio, new (L. R. A.)—Yes, long *u*.

Modernistic (L. R. A.)—Yes, a good word. See "-ic" in Webster's.

Error, err (L. R. A.)—The difference in pronunciation seems advisable, for sounding "to err" (*ur*) as *to air* might lead to no end of ambiguity.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Prof. Widgeon Alights*

By THE HAGERS


NO WORD FROM WIDGEON
PROFESSOR WIDGEON SENT NO WORD; THE HOURS PASSED, STILL NO ONE HEARD.
THEN, AS I THOUGHT HOW HE'D WIN FAME AND HONOR DRAKEVILLE, THIS WORD CAME:
"OF COSMIC DUST I HAVE NO PROOF; PLEASE, SOMEONE HELP ME OFF THIS ROOF!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Darrow Report

MR. CLARENCE DARROW has, as he promised, said "a-plenty" in his National Recovery Review Board's report to President Roosevelt on alleged tendencies toward monopoly in the NRA. Moreover, he has given occasion to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, and Mr. Donald Richberg, his assistant, to say a great deal in reply, which they do with rather telling effect.

Behind the pyrotechnic display of some of the most caustic language ever exchanged between two agencies of the same government the question at issue has an importance which should not be lost to view. A genuine, thorough study of tendencies and hazards of monopolistic price-fixing under the industrial codes and of possible ways of averting it is very much needed in the United States. But the very magnitude of this need makes the Darrow report itself rather disappointing.

From reading the documents it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the Darrow board's investigation has been in a degree as superficial, inadequate and one-sided as both Mr. Richberg and Mr. John F. Sinclair, a dissenting member who quit the review board, declare it to have been. There is recurrent use of merely one or two "horrible examples" where if the context is true scores must have been available. There is reliance on witnesses who are pretty well discredited by the NRA reply. And there is a cavalier dismissal of evidence for the defense.

One impression that stands out as a result of the review board's charges is that most of the abuses alleged—and a number of them are really serious—are abuses which existed before the NRA came into existence and would probably continue in its absence. These, such as the basing-point price system in steel, producer control of exhibitors in motion pictures and the use of pressure to prevent effective competition, are part of the régime of might in business. Whether the industrial codes actually abet sinister practices and give legal garb to the efforts of large companies to snuff out their smaller rivals, or whether they offer a hopeful method for gradually eradicating these practices, is a question that deserves thorough study but which ought to be decided only on full and convincing evidence.

So far, the NRA itself through its consumers' advisory board or its research and planning division probably has made as comprehensive investigations as anyone, but manifestly such studies should not be limited within the NRA organization. Independent criticism is desirable, and fortunately is showing its head from several quarters. This criticism will be most helpful when it digs deep enough to bring up specific constructive remedies for the particular evils it finds.

Such proposals as those of the Darrow board simply to strike out one section after another of the trade association codes by which industries have tried, however faultily, to regularize their competitive practices do not contribute much to a solution. Nor does the supposition that hours and wages can be regulated, but that the competition between the manufacturers who must pay these costs must not be otherwise than "savage, wolfish and relentless," as Mr. Darrow conceives all competition to be.

In fact, much though Mr. Darrow appears to plead for utter freedom for the small producer, his ultimate recommendation in a supplementary report with Mr. W. O. Thompson, of the board, turns out to be "a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control." Thus do he and his colleague run from the ogre of a monopolistic control by business forces into the arms of a probably tighter monopoly under political rule. It behooves American business to show that it can restrain itself from tendencies to run into monopolistic control of prices and production, for otherwise the Darrow thesis shows what may be expected to follow.

Bread!

THREE MILLION Ukrainians, it is reported, recently starved to death. Famine and want are always to be found in some region of the world. Even under our "civilized" system of modern inventions and high finance millions of persons every night go to bed hungry, despite the dole and other acts of charity. But we are told that there is a "surplus" of wheat! That this surplus is a curse, increasing unemployment, depressing wages, closing down industry! That the only solution lies in curtailing production! So the great wheat-producing countries—Canada, United States, Argentina, Australia—go into conference and agree to curb the activities of their great farmers, limit crops, reduce export, to the end that grain shall become less plentiful and the price of bread rise.

In the meantime nature takes a hand in man's affairs and the bountiful crops, for which governments have been giving thanks to a "munificent providence," begin to fail. Frost, drought, dust storms and grasshoppers threaten to reduce the output of wheat below the limits voluntarily agreed upon. Unforeseen causes, loosely referred to as "acts of God," promise to solve the difficulties of the international wheat experts and the governments behind them.

Is there rejoicing? One might expect it among certain interests, perhaps. But what of the masses, unemployed or underpaid? Do they stand to benefit by such reduction? Or will they simply exchange "poverty in the midst of plenty" for the old poverty of scarcity?

It is surely time that the fallacy of "overproduction" was exposed and denounced for what it is—an excuse for man's inhumanity to man. Prosperity will never be brought about by destroying the necessities of man—be it wheat, cotton, coal, lumber or fruit—not while man needs food, clothing, warmth.

Willis J. Abbot

WITH keen appreciation of his worth and deep gratitude for his service, the Monitor records the passing of its Contributing Editor, Willis J. Abbot. For this, no cold conventionalities of editorial form will suffice; only terms of affection and enduring regard will serve.

The world honors him as one of America's outstanding journalists. Millions remember him as the author of naval and military histories, of a widely popular book on the Panama Canal, and of a most readable volume of reminiscence which appeared only last year. Newspaper men recall his journalistic triumphs. Politicians counted him a shrewd political adviser and commentator, friend of Bryan and Henry George, Tom L. Johnson and eight American Presidents.

But the Monitor knew Willis J. Abbot first as the man who as Editor directed its rebuilding from 1922 to 1927; later as Contributing Editor and genial observer, "Watching the World Go By." Mr. Abbot says in his memoirs that Christian Science brought to him healing from troubles that had halted his work. He brought to The Christian Science Monitor a keen and cultured pen, a rich experience in the making of newspapers, an enthusiasm for clean, constructive journalism and a remarkably wide acquaintance with public men and affairs.

"W. J. A."—as he signed his almost illegible but always stimulating notes to members of the staff—kept his friendships in repair, and his friendships spiced everything he wrote. No armchair journalist, his alert adventuring gave an example to subordinates and colleagues. When work piled up or there was a rush job to be done—interview, editorial, book review, feature story—his quiet "I'll do it" set the pace. As "Contributing Editor" he indeed contributed.

Not least were his contributions of courage, confidence and kindliness. In the Atlantic Monthly for May, William Allen White writes: "A career like that of Willis Abbot appeals bravely, courageously, with chivalry and distinction in all its attitudes." Certainly it appealed to fellow workers on the Monitor. The qualities which endeared him were spiritual qualities—affection, vivacity, nobility of purpose, sympathy for the under dog, high-hearted helpfulness. Those qualities endure as his continuing contribution. For as the Founder of the Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Life and goodness are immortal."

Another Silver Compromise

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT apparently has agreed to make a compromise with the silverites which will have the result of elevating the status of silver as a basic monetary metal. The program is in three parts. Nationalization of the silver held in the United States is the first item. Then there is to be a tax on the speculators, who will have to dispose of their holdings to the Government. Finally, the program contemplates as a permanent policy the addition of silver to the metallic reserves at 25 per cent for silver and 75 per cent for gold.

Speculators have been active for the last eighteen months in buying silver from world markets in anticipation of precisely such legislation. It is said that around 200,000,000 ounces are thus held in New York. The demand has of course lifted the price enormously. In December, 1932, the quotation had dropped to a record low level, 24½ cents an ounce. Now it is over 45 cents, an appreciation of almost 100 per cent. It would be manifestly unjust to subsidize speculation by buying the speculators' holdings at the new price. Yet the United States Government could not confiscate the metal at a lower-than-market price. What is intended, apparently, is the achievement of the same purpose by taxing the profits resulting from speculators' compulsory resales to the Government.

There is bound to be an outcry against such a tax. No doubt it will be called confiscatory. A similar protest was heard in Canada when the Canadian Government proposed a special tax on new gold production. Perhaps the skillful lawyers in Washington have by this time evolved some scheme for circumventing any challenge. The important thing, however, is that the purchases, in whatever manner they are framed, are necessary in nationalizing silver. This will mean the end of free marketing for the white metal.

Nationalization is preliminary to the adoption of a new policy in which silver will be put alongside gold in the metallic reserves of the country. Report says that the pending bill will make these powers permissive. The jubilation of the silver advocates, however, is significant. Even if the authorization is permissive, a promise has apparently been extracted from the President that, in addition to the acceptance of the principle that gold reserves should be eked out with silver at some stated percentage, he will some time or other implement it.

This is of course in line with the President's policy as adumbrated at the World Conference last July. The Pittman resolution, authorized by the President, provided that central banks, instead of maintaining gold alone against their notes and deposits, "agree that 80 per cent of the metal cover shall be in gold and 20 per cent shall be optionally in gold or silver." That meant little or nothing, except as an invitation to the world to buy silver and stick it in their vaults as backing for money. Yet it failed of agreement. Now the United States is seeking to establish a precedent, without waiting for any agreement, or even without consulting other nations.

Will the rest of the world follow suit? It is very doubtful. Modern nations have never shared the enthusiasm of the United States for silver. They would probably ask why they should go to the expense of adding to a superfluity of standard money. Perhaps the American taxpayer, who must foot the bill for these new purchases, will ask the same question. For the superfluity of standard money is more patent in the United States than elsewhere. It is notorious that never before in American history has there been so much idle money awaiting employment. Every week the Federal Reserve System makes public an item called "excess reserves," meaning the funds in the banks over and above those required for their deposit requirements. For months past this excess, which is available for loans up to more than ten times its amount, has been around $1,500,000,000. Silver purchases would simply increase this surplus without providing any means for using it.

Immediate purchases would thus make little difference to business activity. In fact, they might make for some disturbance of confidence. It was in order to give investment confidence a chance to revive that the President, through his Secretary of the Treasury, pleaded a short while ago for a breathing spell from new monetary legislation. He has apparently succumbed to a political agitation which has been without parallel in its driving force. Even his quondam adviser, Prof. Raymond Moley, calls it "a most destructive and dangerous" agitation.

But it gained an impetus from the President's own compromising. On December 13 last he agreed to the purchase of all current production of silver in the United States at 64½ cents an ounce.

The purchases, compared with current prices in the market, represented a bonus of 50 per cent to the silver purchasers. Apparently the President imagined that such a windfall would satisfy the silver advocates. But the agitation has prospered on what it has fed upon, and the December compromise has led the White House to another compromise, which promises eventually to put into operation a silver program in its most elaborate regalia.

The Casual Day

"In Flanders Fields"

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row."
Still in the town men talked of trade
And what good business fighting made,
For those who didn't have to go.

Shares close to "high" and lives at "low,"
Profits in steel for friend—or foe.
But count what dividends were paid
In Flanders fields!

This one for valor—"yo-ho-to-ho!"
This one that henceforth men should sow
Strife nevermore. Here a brigade
Because some men in town had said,
"We must do business, and who'll know
In Flanders fields?"

"Boycott the Boycotters" was a slogan on banners at the Madison Square meeting of "Friends of the New Germany." But, hold on a minute, folks. . . . How about boycotting the boycott?

The other evening we nearly collided with a man who, though smaller than we in stature, apparently had decided to bump into us if we didn't move out of our course. At first we thought he couldn't have seen us, but then we noticed his straw hat, the first and only we have seen this season. Evidently a man whose courage knew no bounds.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Judge Hughes declares that now's the time for us to make concerted movement if we desire to lessen crime and bring about a vast improvement. The Powers wish to foster peace and end the Chaco situation. They'll get their wish if all will cease exporting arms to *any* nation. The Literary Digest poll to see if Roosevelt's hold is waning reveals to date that on the whole his popularity's remaining. Three kidnap crooks are swiftly caught and pay most dearly for their racket. There's one sure thing their case has taught: The law can be enforced—let's back it. P. W.

That was a touching message the girls and boys of Wales sent out to the boys and girls of "every country under the sun." The radio bore the message on May 18, the Welsh "Children's Day." And part of it ran:

> *We rejoice in the lovely things that are in the world, the beauty of the earth, the sea and the air, and in which we are all united.*

Ah, children! No wonder their elders have to educate them in social distinctions, racial differences, national animosities, the importance of boundary lines, and how to handle a gun.

Young men disinclined to enter politics but keen on sports might reflect that statesmen often have a way of outlasting athletes. A few years ago a brilliant sprinter flashed on the western horizon. His name was Borah and probably in high school and college circles he was better known than the Senator, but today his exploits are forgotten while the one-man party from Idaho is still very much in the running. And now when a New York baseball fan speaks of "Al" Smith, the chances are he is talking of the new pitcher of the Giants who can hardly hope to wear as well as the Brown Derby.

The British Foreign Secretary has been criticized for Great Britain's policy in the Far East. Well, the history of Britannia's glory has given even our schoolboys the impression that her policy was all at sea.

Holiday at "Broof-on-Sands"

"CHAINGE 'ere for Broof-on-Sands!" That command, spoken in the broad North Country speech, told us that we were really and truly back in Cumberland and that the holidays had really begun.

Just why we children always spent the holidays at Brugh-on-Sands I have never fathomed. It was one of those unbreakable, inexplicable customs to which English families are addicted. We were sent under the care of Nanny, who wore a tight black coat and a hat like a black Fedora which she pinned uncompromisingly atop of her scanty gray locks. Nanny was tremendously respectable and a mine of information as to the correct standards of behavior for what she termed "gentry." This meant that sometimes she was a spoil sport. For instance, when, at the junction, we climbed onto the "knife-board" bus, Nanny would never allow us to travel outside because, "Some person might pass a remark."

For fear of this mythical person we must sit, packed like sardines, inside the stuffy bus, while the less respectable, but far more fortunate, second-class passengers rode on the thrillingly narrow outside seats, their legs dangling into space.

* * *

The bus was drawn by two very slow, very fat, brown horses, who trotted soberly along between the rails. In this fashion we traveled the last six miles to Brugh-on-Sands and came, at the end of our journey, to the Hotel.

How I loved the room where I always slept at the Hotel! It seemed to me a perfect museum of priceless treasures. There was a picture of Robert the Bruce wearing a bright blue cloak and a bright pink helmet. There was another picture of a priggish-looking child in a green dress and a purple bonnet about to step into a gorgeous coach. On the mantelpiece were dried bulrushes in delicious red glass vases that looked as if they were made of strawberry jelly. One always hoped that they would begin to melt. There was a gilt clock with a pink face and hands which had stopped at 10 o'clock.

Having located all the familiar treasures in the bedroom, we went downstairs to tea. Tea at Brugh-on-Sands was no light matter in those days but a good square meal of homemade bread, apple cake and marvelous black currant jam. If you wanted to learn how to eat well thirty years ago you went to the Hotel at Brugh-on-Sands.

While we ate, Miss Shipton sat and told us about her dogs. Miss Shipton was the manager's sister and she bred Scotch terriers.

"For the bench, dear—yes, for the bench."

Miss Shipton always repeated her remarks twice over with a little gasp in between them. She wore a bright blue satin blouse, which we considered a most beautiful garment.

"Yes, dear, yes," she would say, "this is the best dog in all Broof—the best dog, dear. I call him Needle because he is so sharp—yes, dear, he's so sharp. I call him Needle. He's the best dog in the 'ole of Broof, I say."

Then came the great moment when, all in one breath, we exclaimed, "Please-Nanny-may-we-go-out-on-the-marshes?"

And the answer, given cautiously:

"Yes, you may go out while I am unpacking, but mind you behave yourselves! I don't want to have to tell your Mamma that we had any remarks passed."

Five minutes later we were on the salt marshes. The miles of blue-green grass rolled away on one side to the yellow rim of sand and the glimmering sea; on the other to the horizon, where grass and clouds became one.

* * *

Salt marshes—the very words carry me back across the years to those marshes of Brugh-on-Sands. There were pink papery wild geraniums which grew among the tussocks. There were small cows who strayed and chewed dreamily. There were shells to be found at an almost unbelievable distance from the beach. John picked one up. Holding it on a fat, grubby palm, he looked first at it and then at his sister.

"Nanny says," he remarked, "that findin' shells here means there used to be a nocean over this grass."

The sister—considerably older and proud of her wider knowledge—started to explain how "a nocean" receded through the centuries, leaving salt marshes and shells behind. But John's attention wandered. He stumped off to inspect a drowsy cow who was chewing her cud near by.

His sister stretched her lanky limbs to rest on the ground. She loved the feel of the grass under her, the warm white sand between the tufts. She loved every yard of the salt marshes. They were a part of her, she thought, and she was part of them. Through the silence came a murmur of the incoming tide, a calm sea whispering to the shore—what did it say?

"Broof-on-Sands, Broof-on-Sands!"

If you say it over and over, it becomes like the sound of marching feet. The little girl repeated it to herself several times. Then she remembered something else about the salt marshes. She called John because she wanted to tell him a story. John listened politely while she told it.

A cow lifted her head and mooed. It was nearly milking time. Far off another cow gave back a sympathetic "Moo."

To the little girl the sound seemed like a trumpet call. In the western sky clouds trooped toward the setting sun. They made her think of soldiers marching away across the salt marshes.

JOAN S. GRIGSBY.

International Distractions Welcomed in Washington

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, May 21

INTERNATIONAL developments, as these messages have been presaging for some weeks, are now crowding in upon Washington. The munitions situation is interesting, provocative, hopeful. The war debts tangle is twisting rapidly into a Gordian knot, which the sword of default may cut on June 15. And the Japanese problem, now causing so much perturbation in Great Britain, has important repercussions here.

All this synchronizes rather neatly with the difficult last days of a congressional session. Fresh and stimulating headlines devoted to foreign affairs are extremely handy in taking the edge off the bitter, long-standing disputes which come to a head in these concluding weeks.

And the atmosphere in which the last significant items of 1934 legislation are being worked out is certainly tense and irritating. Yet exceedingly important statutes are about to be written into the books. Here are some items which, by one means or another, are likely to be inscribed into law within the next fortnight or three weeks:

The stock market control bill—which at this writing is stubbornly deadlocked between House and Senate, with the White House awkwardly involved.

Presidential tariff-making authority—passed by the House, well through the Senate because Republicans are tiring of making the same speech over and over.

The communications bill—grouping together, despite intense opposition, supervision over our methods of talking or telegraphing or wirelessing to one another.

The silver bill—raising the white metal to the almost forgotten glories of the frontier seventies and eighties, when and if the President finds "conditions are favorable."

AAA amendments—extending the Government's emergency power in agriculture to vast and comprehensive fields.

Munitions control—first cutting off supplies for Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco, then furthering a world system of publicity and license under the 1925 treaty.

This list, which only sticks to high spots, may be extended to include such reforms as rigid federal control of the petroleum industry, and gestures of approval toward labor reform under bills such as the Wagner trade disputes act and the Connery 30-hour bill. Left by the wayside are various measures looking toward currency inflation, such as the Frazier-Lemke bill and the McLeod bill for government payment of closed-bank deposits.

* * *

Now, even the smallest portion of this list, will round out a hefty legislative problem. The stickiest bills are naturally left to the last. President Roosevelt, trying to hurry things along, has not been at his best. His fingers have got stuck, too. The most conspicuous instance concerns the stock market control bill. He apparently encouraged Senator Carter Glass to push his fight for a separate enforcing authority, then publicly shifted to support the Federal Trade Commission, and then sought to soften the blow after the Senate resented a maneuver to surrender its version abjectly to the House.

A very petty affair, the resignation of Mr. Harry S. New—former Postmaster-General—as Chicago World's Fair commissioner also showed the President apparently surrendering to patronage pressure which he had hitherto resisted, and then trying to conceal the traces. This, again, was a sticky episode.

So it was very gratifying to work into a clean-cut and novel and spectacular issue in foreign affairs. The President hesitated not at all in his condemnatory message on the munitions makers. The resolution intended to cut supplies off from the Chaco was deft and ingenious.

* * *

These measures, of course, are more than timely stunts. They bring the United States right back upon the world stage. If the renewed drive against the peddlers of mass destruction should come to some fruition at last, President Roosevelt's place in history will be large indeed. But a good deal of determination will be required. On dozens of previous occasions, world opinion has been mobilized against the arms salesmen, and has got so far—no farther.

It was easy to get general consent to an embargo against the Chaco belligerents, if for no other reason than that Bolivia and Paraguay have been buying heavily for years and their credit is sorely strained. If an equal boycott could be clamped upon Germany, or Russia, or Japan, or China—if any of these powers should be involved in imminent hostilities—then progress would certainly have been made.

As a matter of fact, the moral issue with regard to big arms sales to Germany is now tentatively presented. The Washington Administration has been told, on trustworthy authority, that Americans are largely responsible for the swift air rearmament of Germany. If this means that European conflict is any nearer—and in history armaments have almost always meant war—then the moral responsibility of the United States will be heavy. As yet the evidence is not precisely legal. Sizable aircraft shipments go to the Reich monthly—but they might be used for commercial purposes.

* * *

Meanwhile the Administration is in a predicament. It is told that Great Britain has already stopped such shipments to Germany. It has no legal grounds or method for following suit. But it hates to build up a stake in Germany which might involve the United States, financially at least, in a new European conflict.

The best remedy now visible to officials here is the plain and unadorned arms embargo resolution, as amended by the doughty Senator Hiram Johnson. This resolution would permit the American President to stop munitions shipments in case of trouble to both belligerents in a conflict. It thus transforms neutrality—with trading rights—to absolute neutrality. That, it appears, is what the ordinary American would like, though industrial interests would probably fight such an embargo to the last trench.

There is strong sentiment also for supplementing a munitions embargo authority with a money embargo, and keeping the United States absolutely and rigidly isolated in the event of another war. This, of course, is a feeling resulting from the war debts dilemma, still with us. Again Senator Johnson, by his act making defaulters out of even token-payers, has paved the way for a showdown. But the issue on June 15 is not yet clear, even if general default is probable. For one thing, Great Britain still must not harm its case with its own debtors. And for another, the continental powers don't particularly relish the idea of transferring the New York lending market to London. That, it is said, would have resulted from the Johnson bill's ban on defaulting governments' operations here. The continentals seem to have liked open-handed New York better than tight-fisted pre-war London. Hence there is some pressure—even if slight—on Britain and the continental debtors alike to keep the war debts argument still open. Which result, it can be candidly said, will not in the long run add to the placidity of nations.

Erwin D. Canham